



US011296909B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Matsuda et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 11,296,909 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 5, 2022**

(54) **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING RADIO COMMUNICATION**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H04L 27/2605; H04L 27/264; H04L 27/2607; H04L 5/0007; H04L 25/03159;
(Continued)

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(73) Assignee: **SONY GROUP CORPORATION**, Tokyo (JP)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **17/234,025**

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(22) Filed: **Apr. 19, 2021**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2021/0243055 A1 Aug. 5, 2021

International Search Report dated Jan. 31, 2017 in PCT/JP2016/082840 filed Nov. 4, 2016.

Related U.S. Application Data

(Continued)

(63) Continuation of application No. 16/070,693, filed as application No. PCT/JP2016/082840 on Nov. 4, 2016, now Pat. No. 10,985,950.

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jan. 26, 2016 (JP) 2016-012195

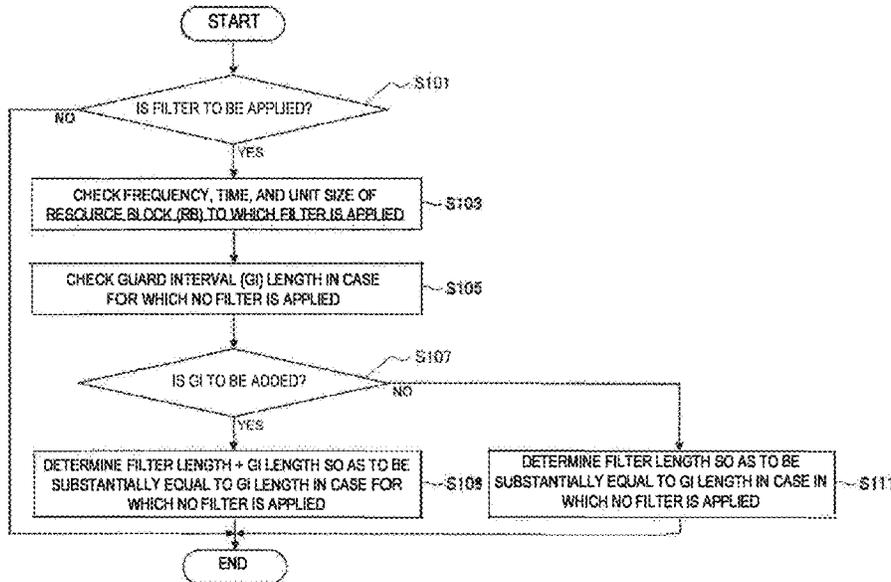
(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H04L 25/03 (2006.01)
H04L 27/26 (2006.01)
(Continued)

An apparatus including: a communication unit configured to perform radio communication; and a control unit configured to perform control such that control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication. The filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication. The apparatus enables a filter improving frequency use efficiency.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H04L 25/03159** (2013.01); **H04L 5/0053** (2013.01); **H04L 27/264** (2013.01);
(Continued)

21 Claims, 21 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
H04L 5/00 (2006.01)
H04W 72/04 (2009.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
 CPC *H04L 27/2605* (2013.01); *H04L 27/2627*
 (2013.01); *H04W 72/0453* (2013.01); *H04L*
5/0007 (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
 CPC H04L 5/0053; H04L 27/2627; H04W
 72/0453
 See application file for complete search history.

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FIG. 1

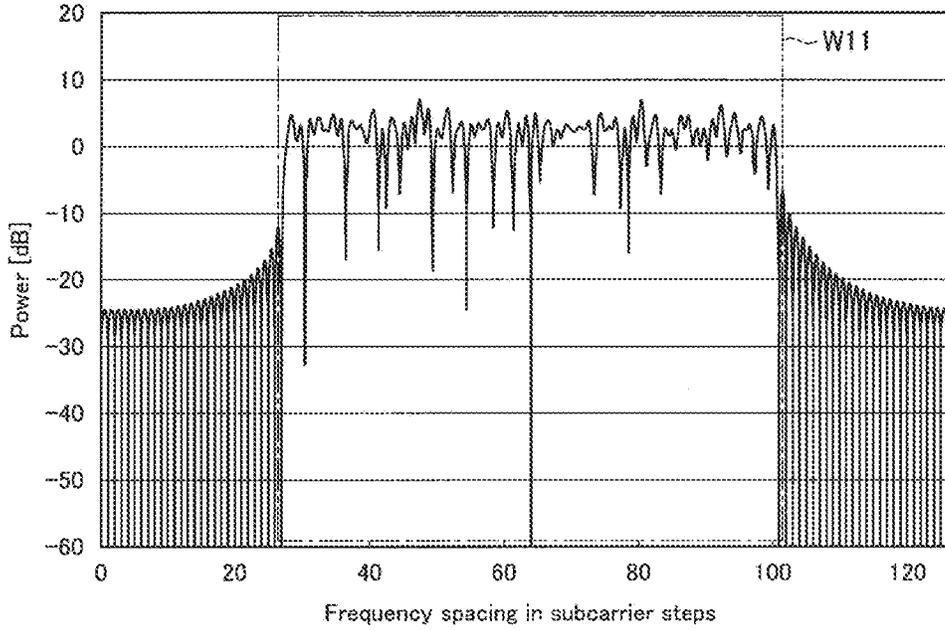


FIG. 2

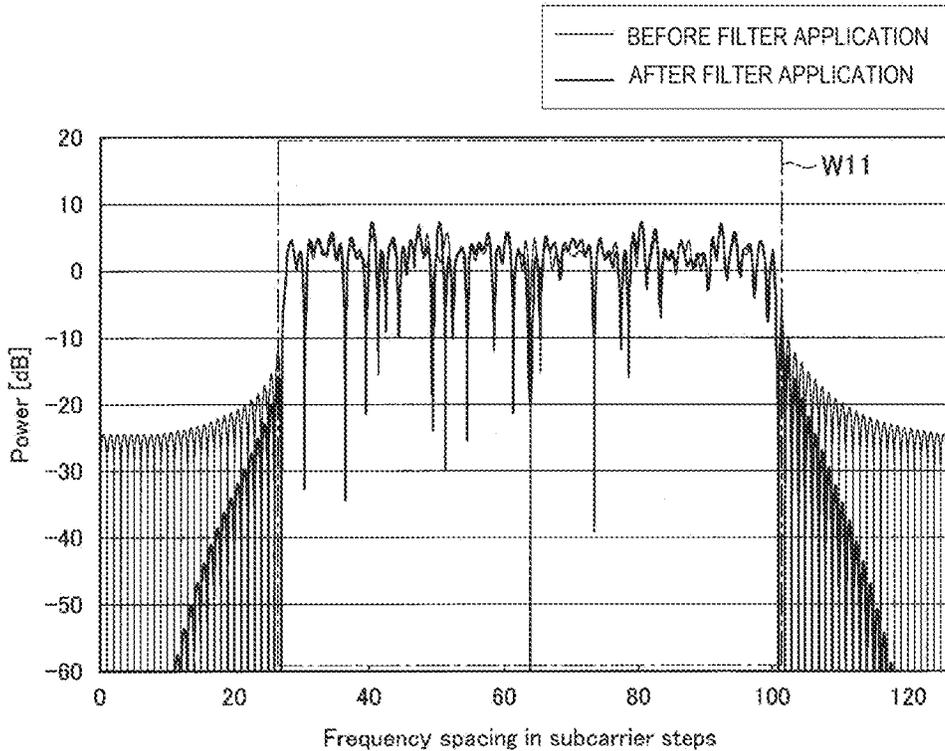


FIG. 3

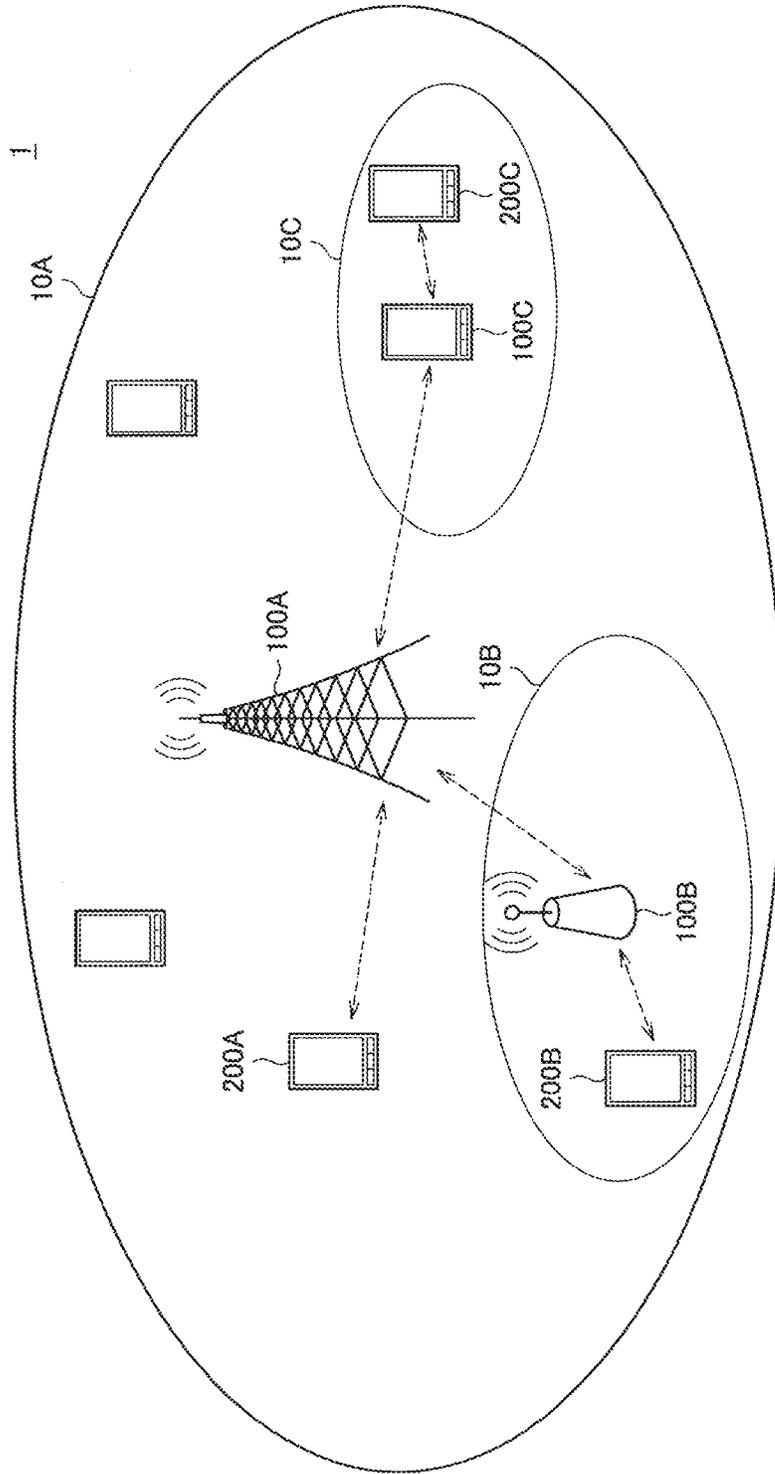


FIG. 4

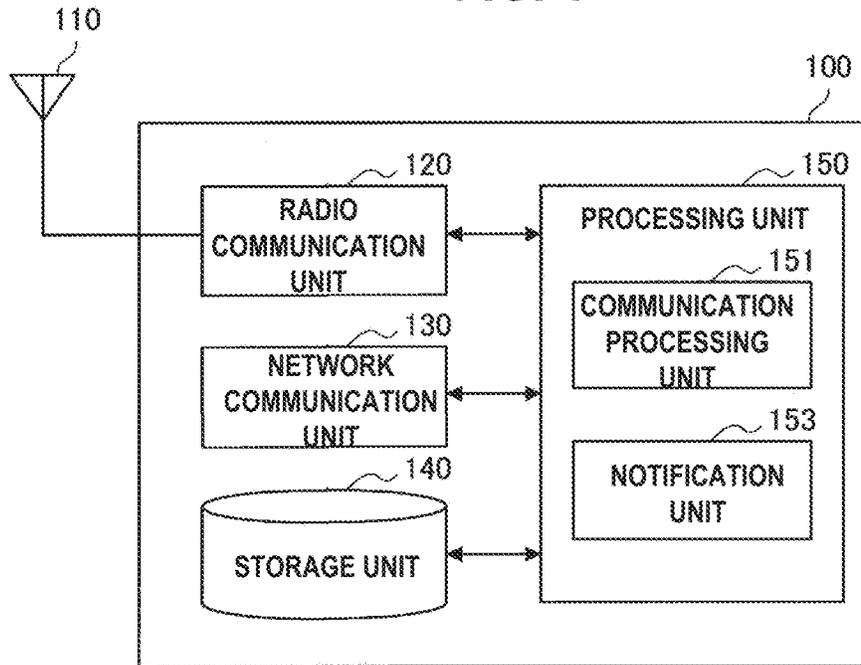


FIG. 5

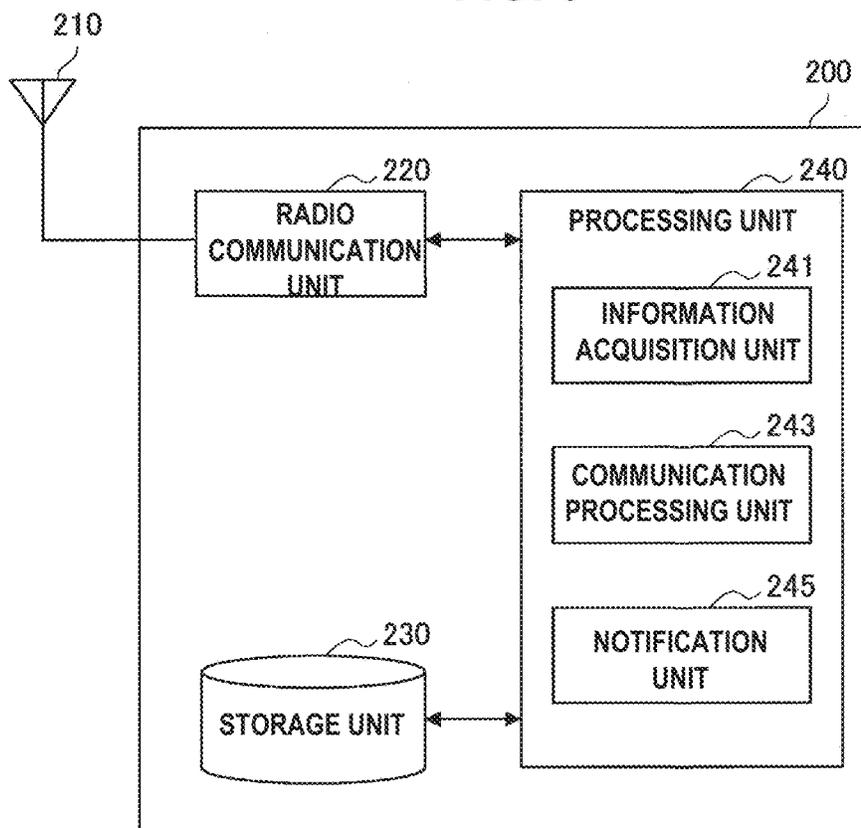


FIG. 6

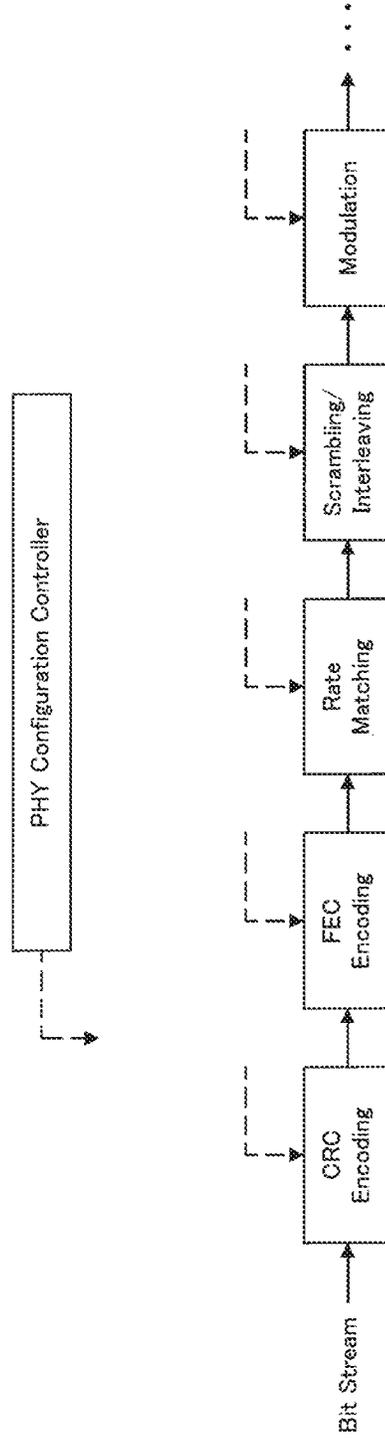


FIG. 7

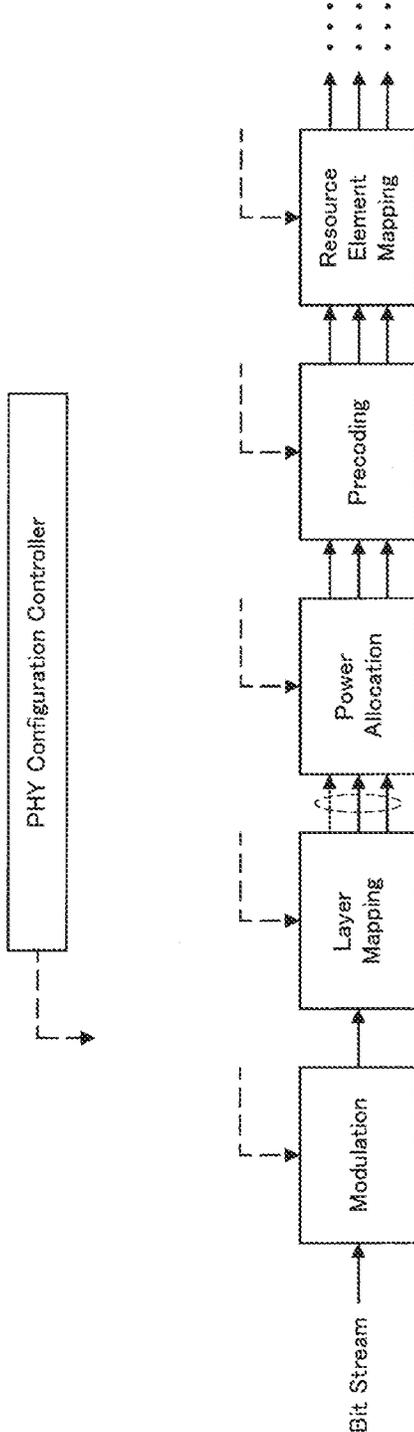


FIG. 8A

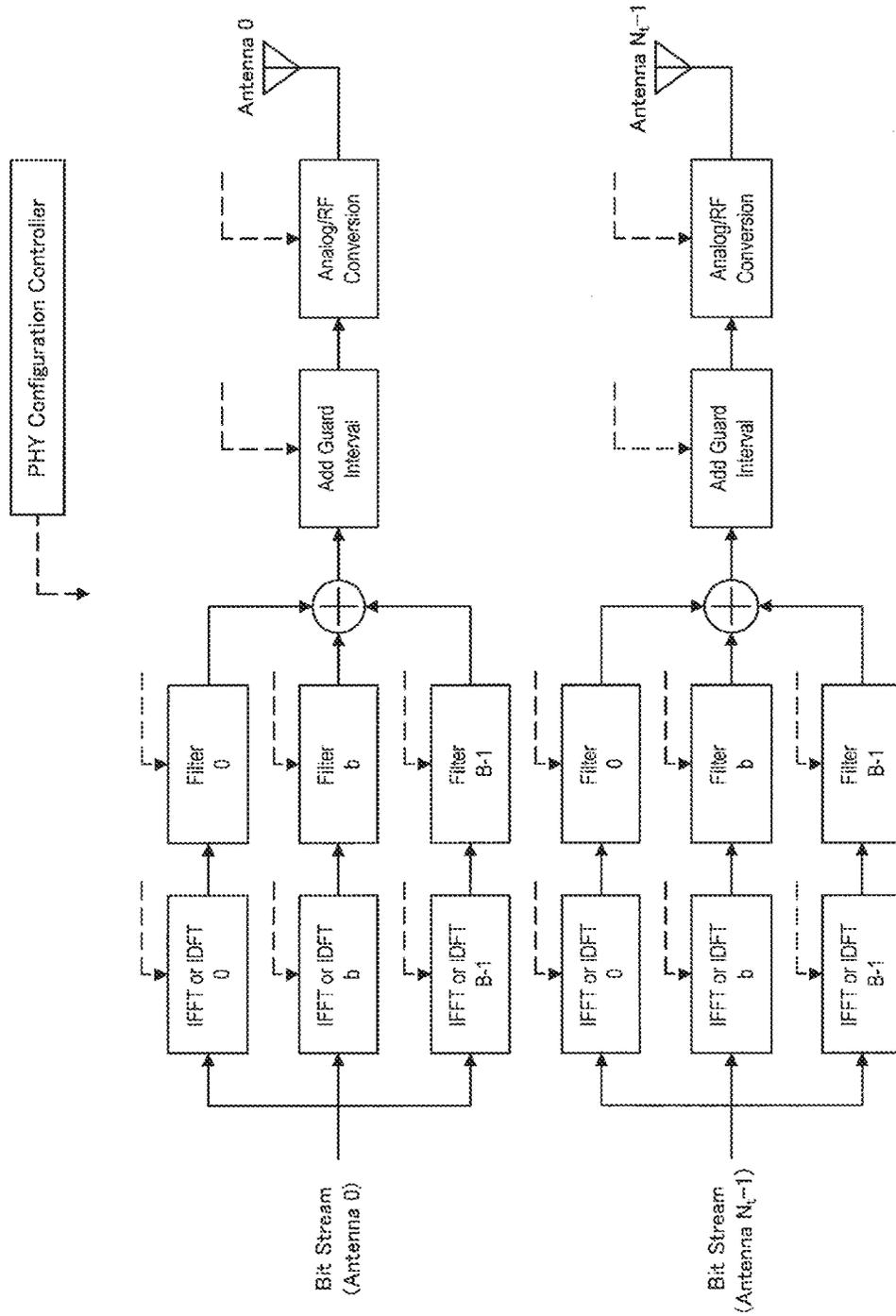


FIG. 8B

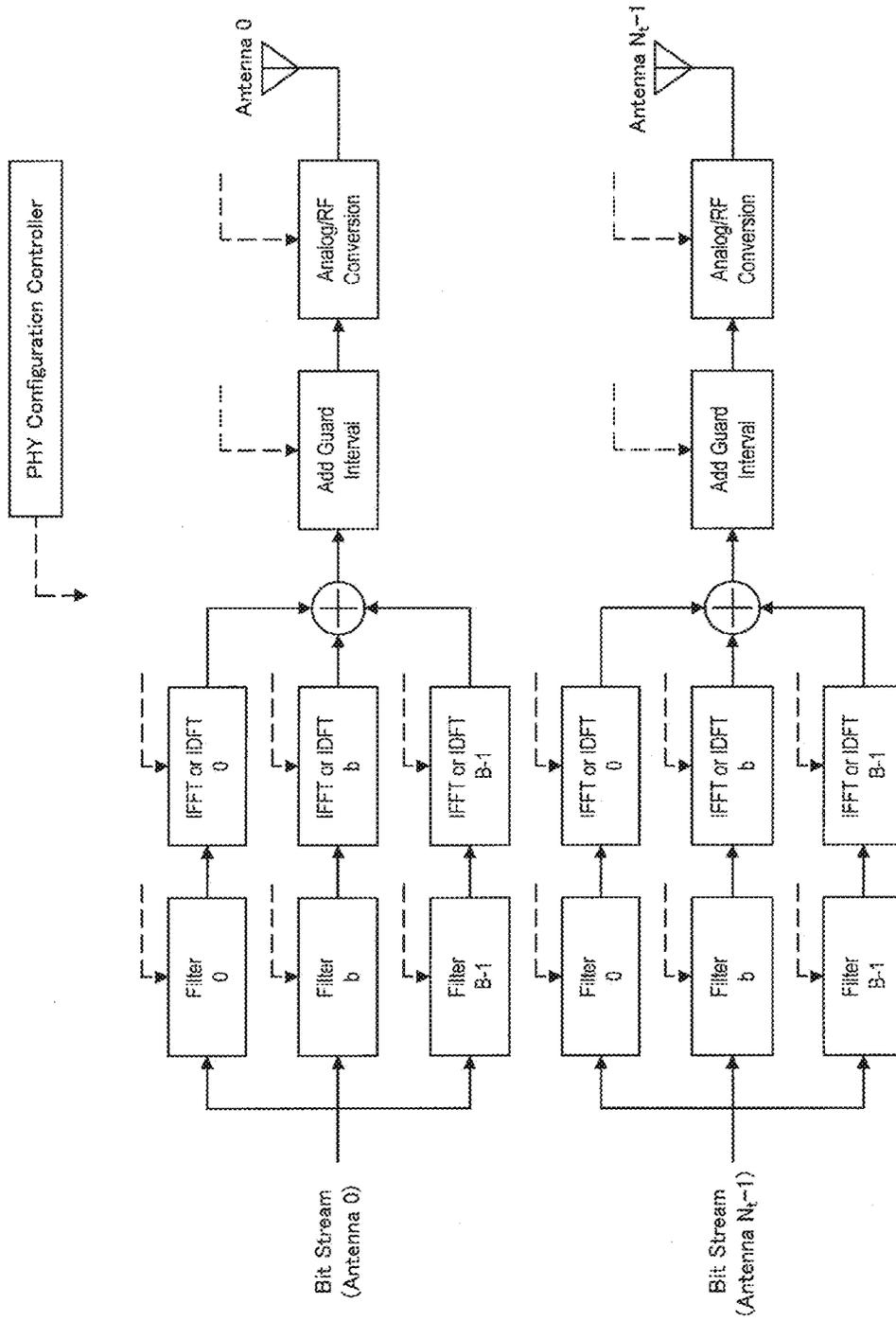


FIG. 9

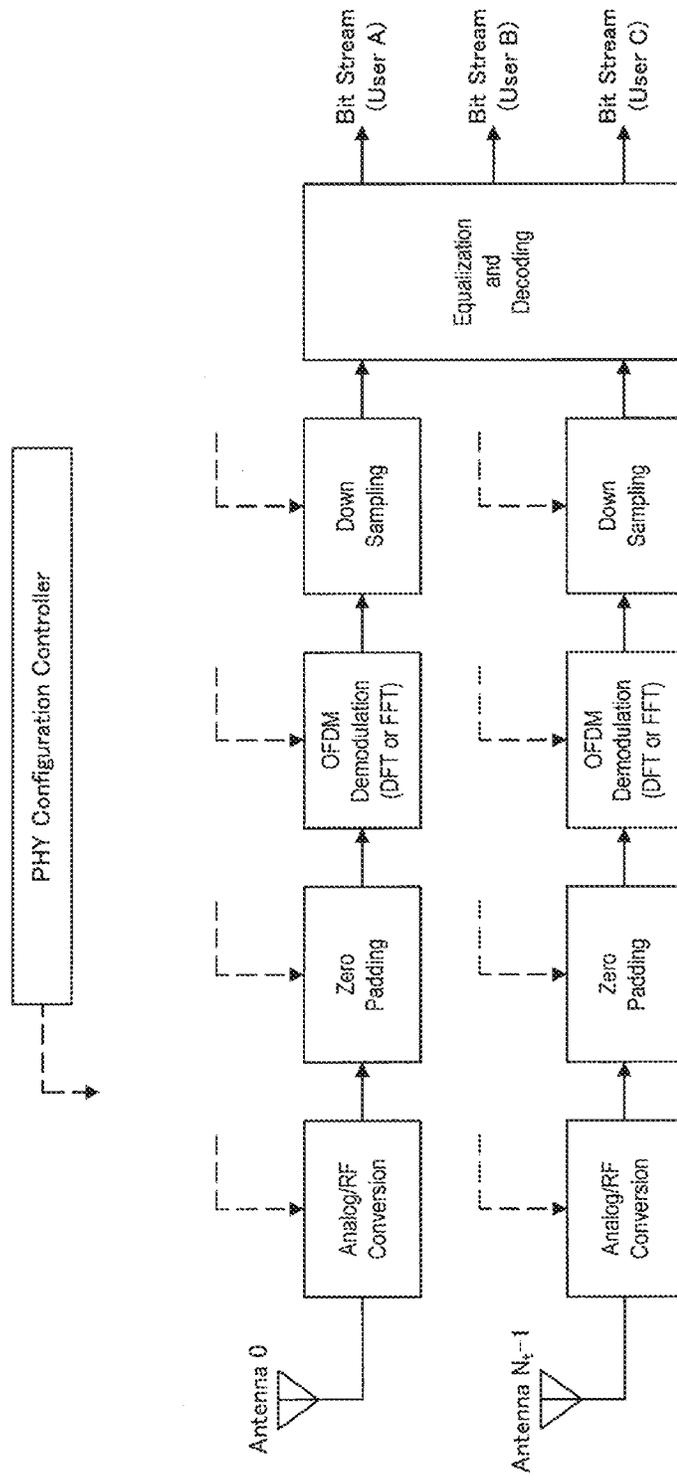
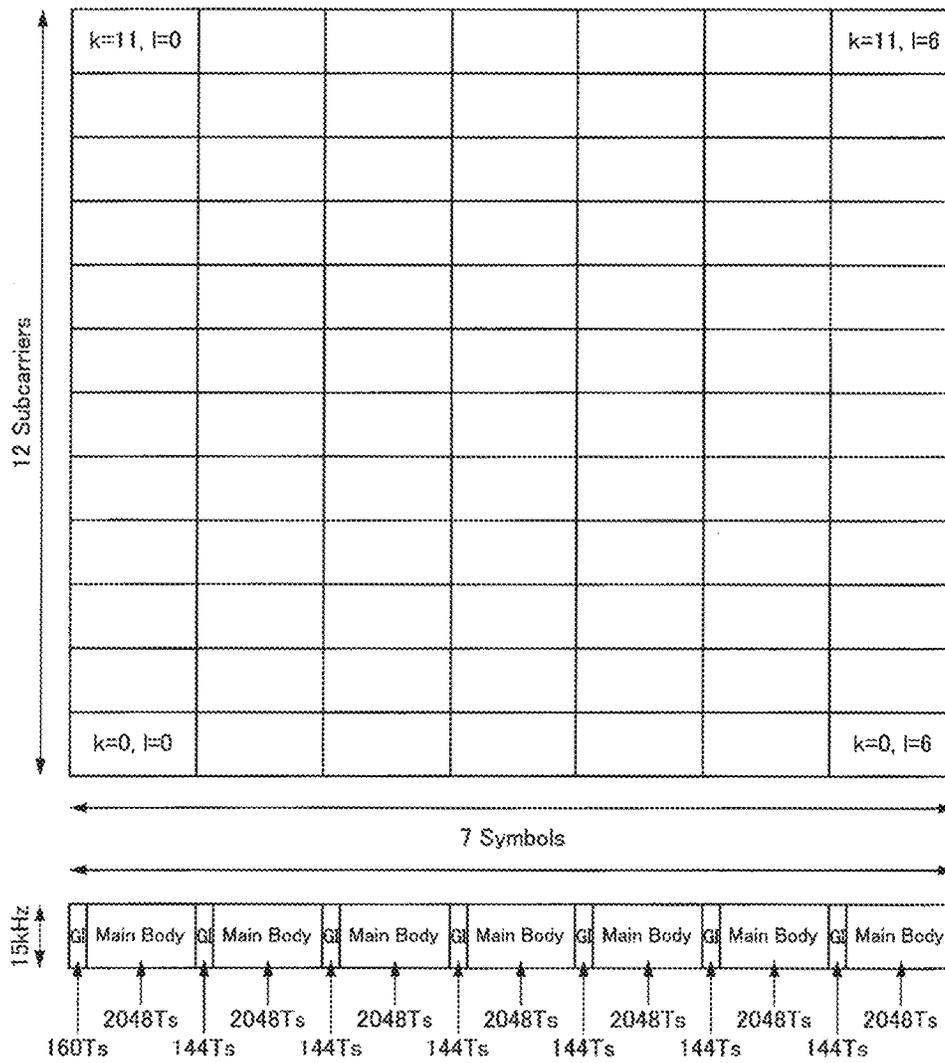
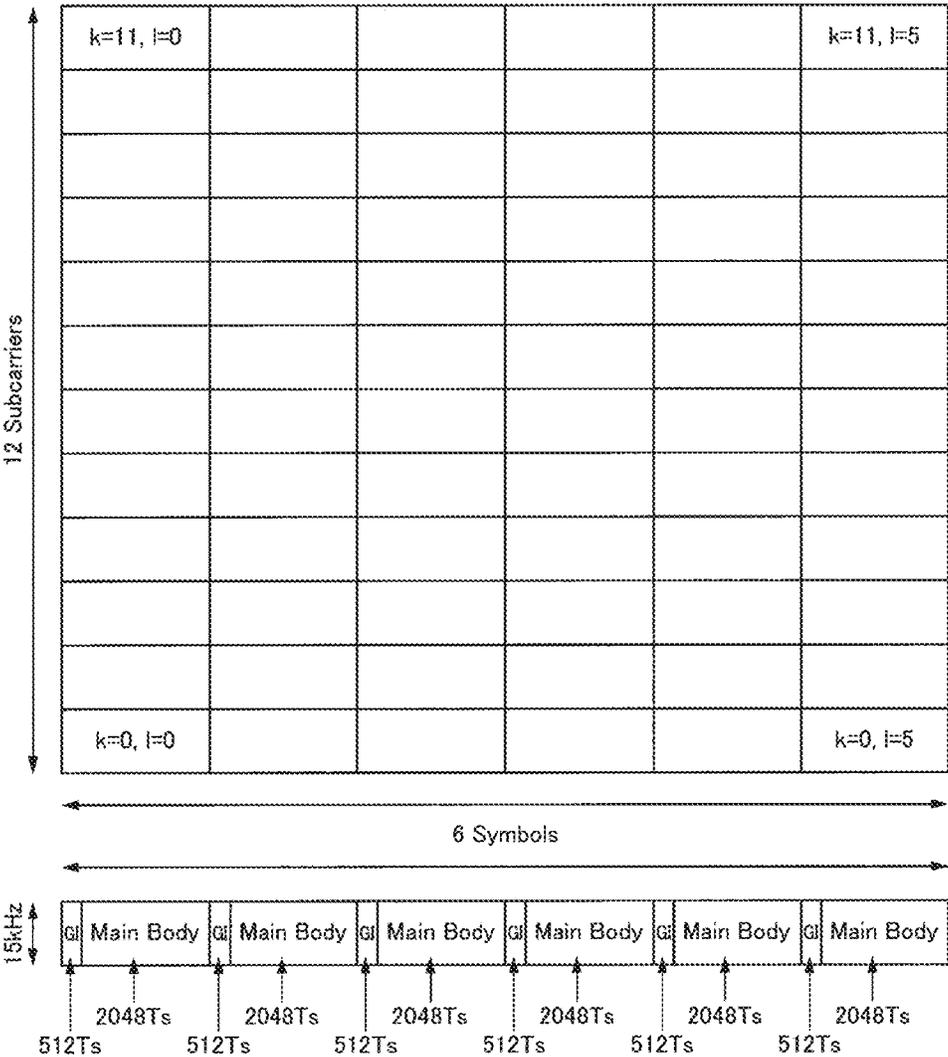


FIG. 10



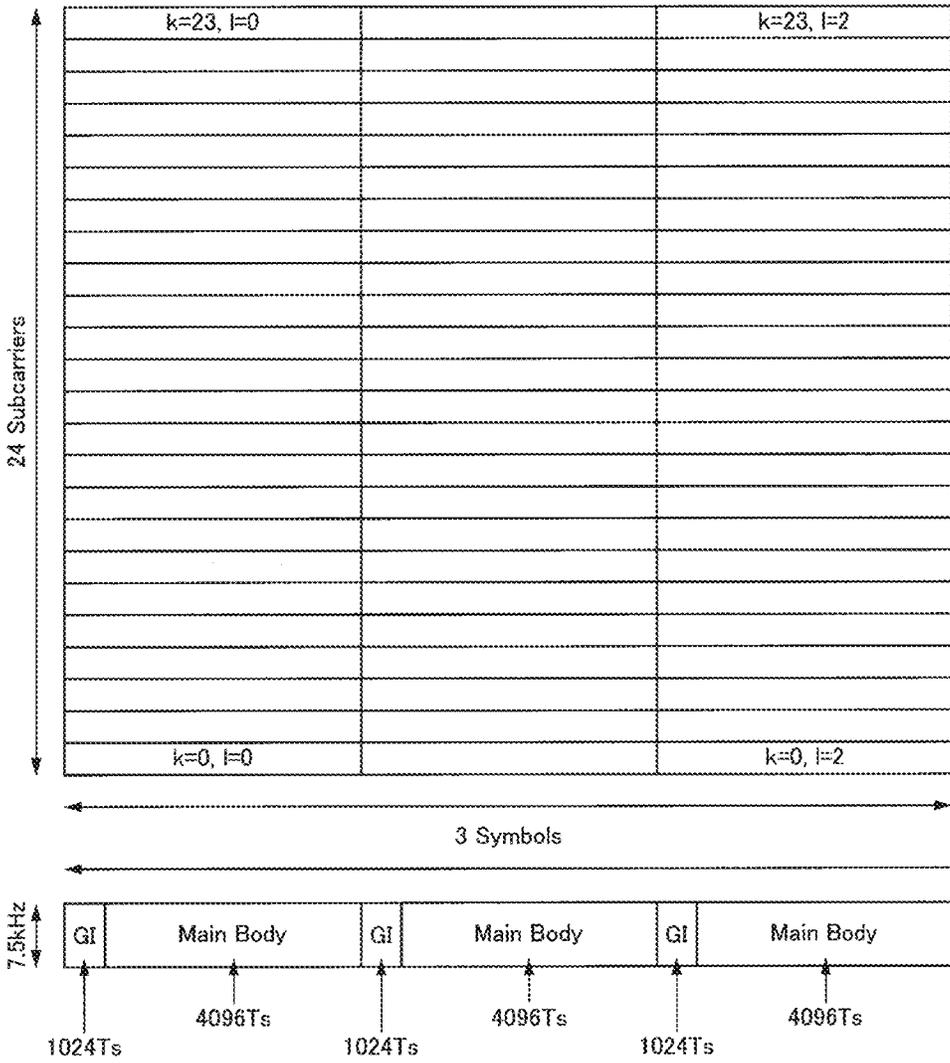
Case 1 : Normal Guard Interval 15kHz Subcarriers

FIG. 11



Case 2 : Extended Guard Interval 15kHz Subcarriers

FIG. 12



Case 2 : Extended Guard Interval 7.5kHz Subcarriers

FIG. 13

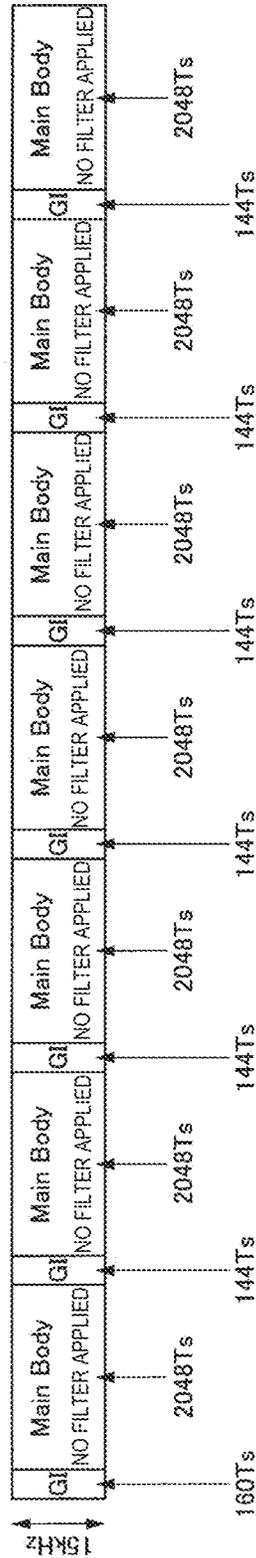


FIG. 14

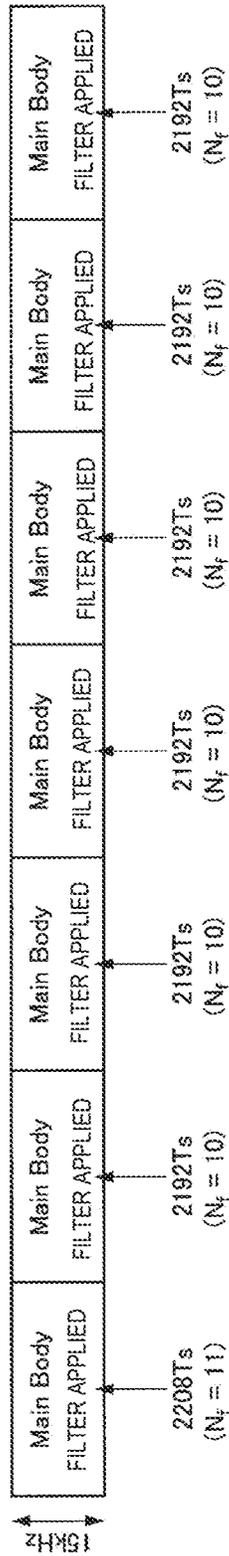


FIG. 15

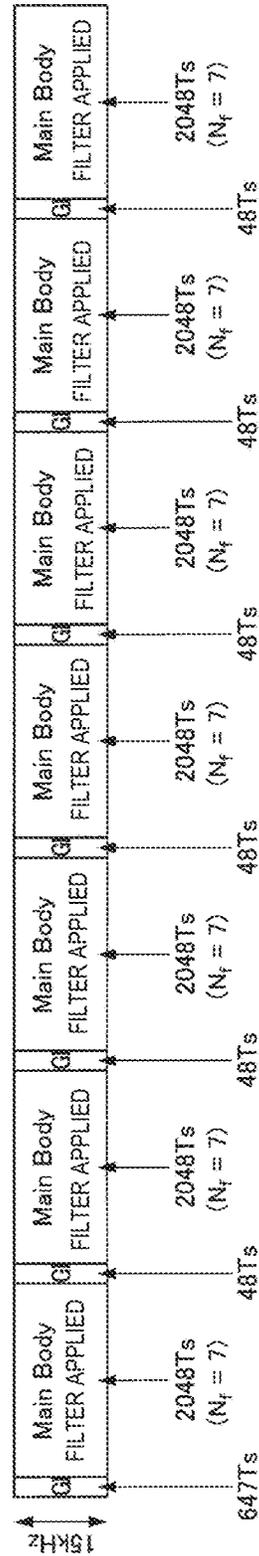


FIG. 16

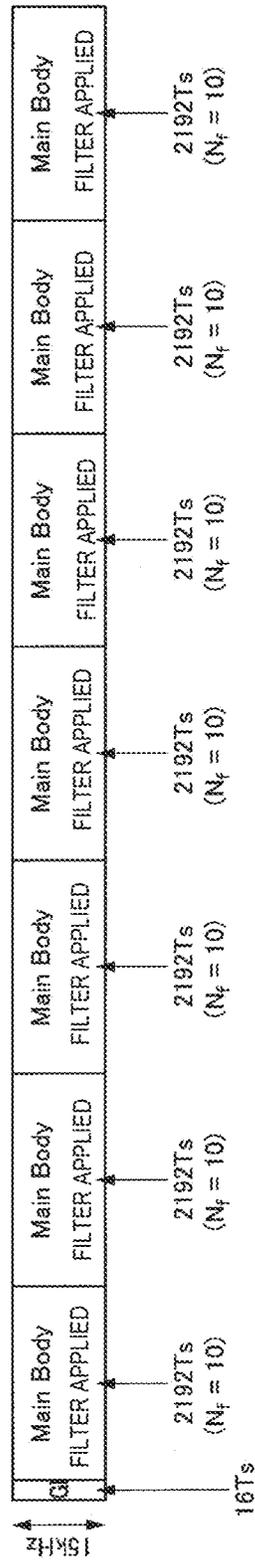


FIG. 17

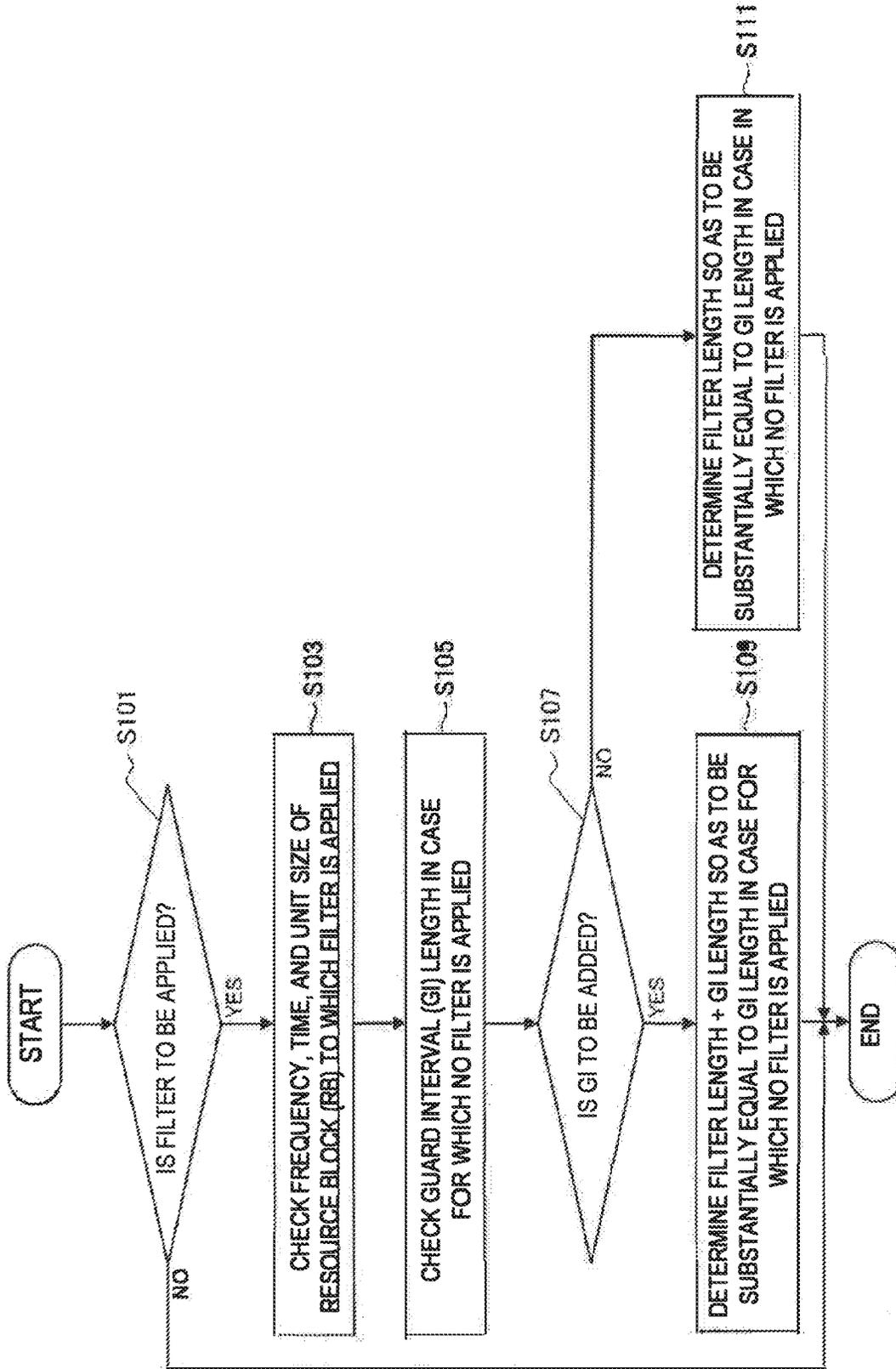


FIG. 18

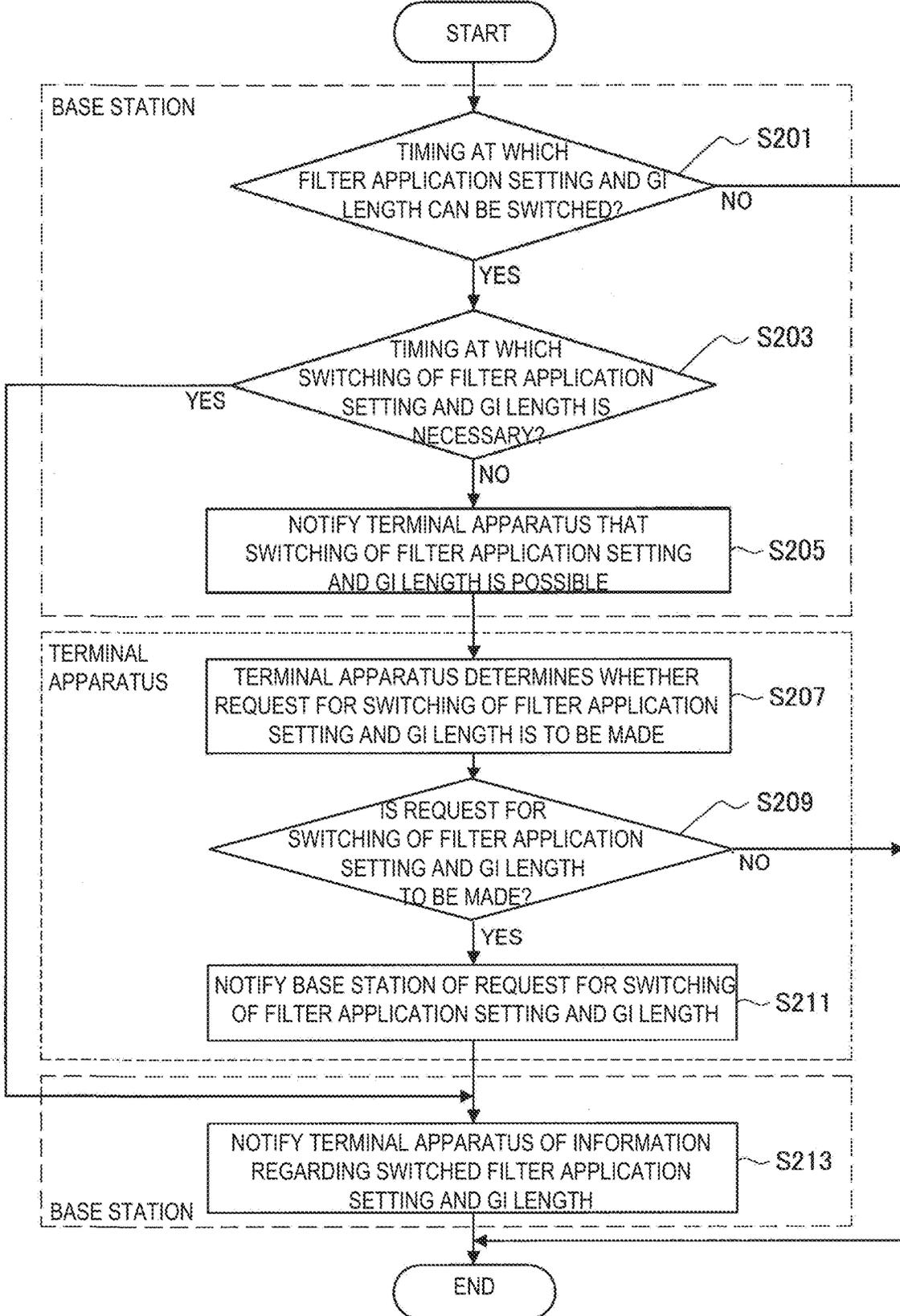


FIG. 19

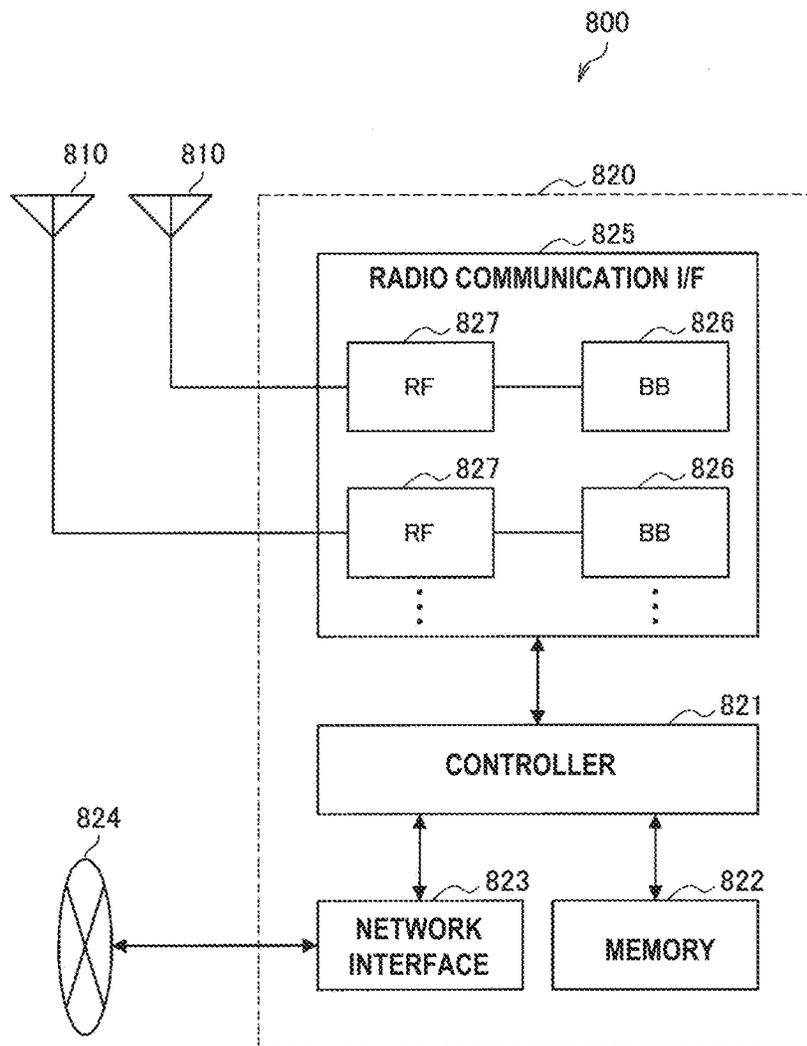


FIG. 20

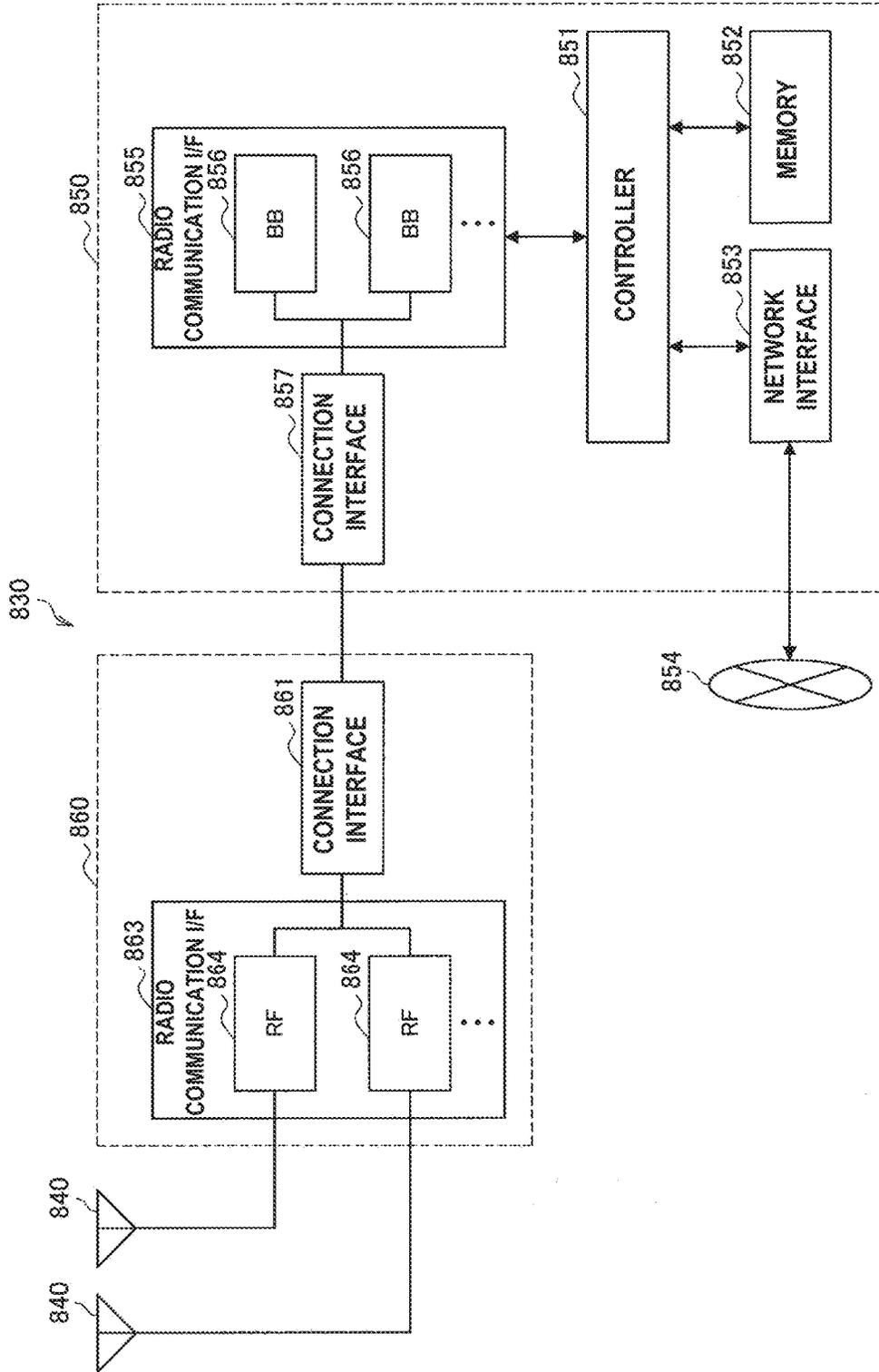


FIG. 21

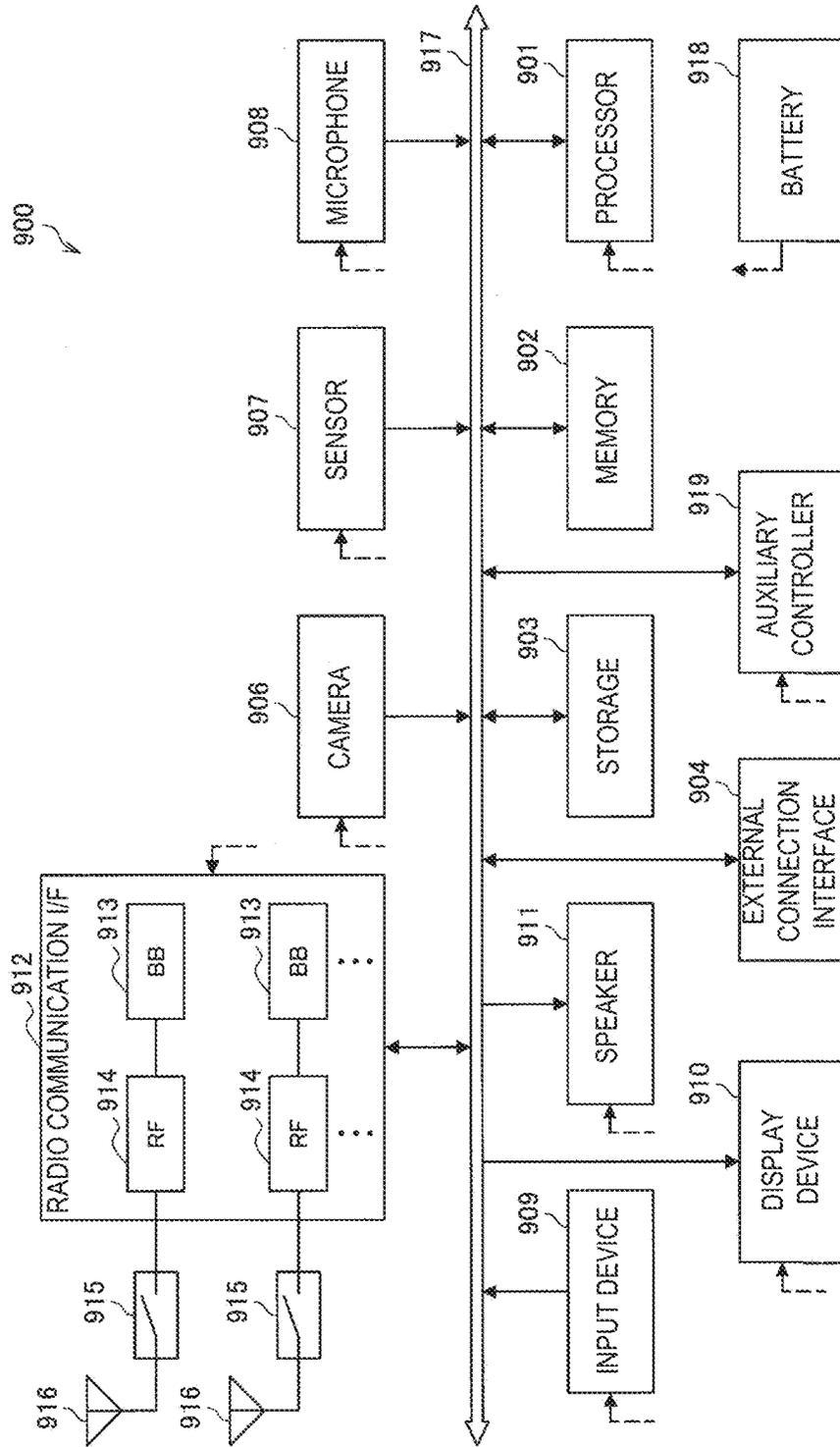
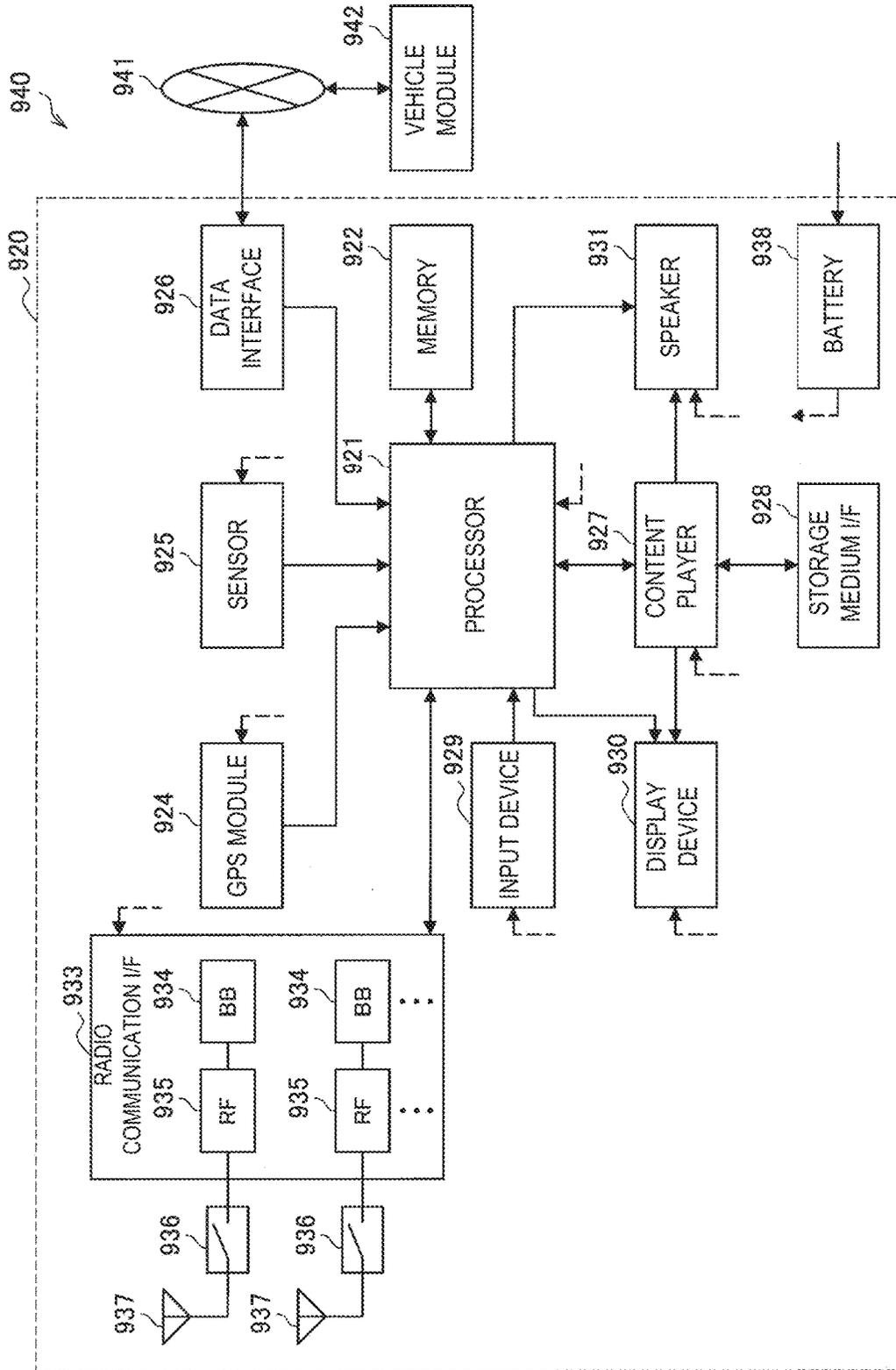


FIG. 22



APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING RADIO COMMUNICATION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 16/070,693, filed Jul. 17, 2018, which is based on PCT filing PCT/JP2016/082840, filed on Nov. 4, 2016, which claims priority of Japanese Patent Application No. 2016-012195, filed on Jan. 26, 2016, the entire contents of each are incorporated herein by reference as a portion of the application.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an apparatus and a method.

BACKGROUND ART

In orthogonal frequency-division multiple access (OFDMA) and single-carrier frequency-division multiple access (SC-FDMA), which are adopted in Long Term Evolution (LTE)/LTE-Advanced (LTE-A), radio resources (e.g., resource blocks) are allocated to users without overlap. There are cases in radio communication systems employing OFDMA or SC-FDMA in which some frequency bands among bands that are not used in data transmission (Out-of-Bands or OOBs) are used as guard bands for reducing power leakage to adjacent systems.

In addition, a New Waveform technology has gained attention as one technology that is expected to improve frequency use efficiency among radio access technologies (RATs) for the fifth generation (5G) mobile communication systems following LTE/LTE-A in recent years. The New Waveform technology is a technology of cutting leaking power by applying filters to a transmission signal waveform and thereby improving frequency use efficiency. By applying the New Waveform technology, attenuation of signals of OOBs, more limitations on frequency bands to be used as guard bands, and further improvement in frequency use efficiency are expected.

In addition, there are cases in radio communication based on OFDMA, SC-FDMA, and the like in which guard intervals are added to transmission signals in order to remove inter-symbol interference caused by delay waves. Patent Literature 1, for example, discloses one example of a case in which a guard interval is added to a transmission signal.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

Patent Literature 1: JP 2006-180321A

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

Meanwhile, in a case in which the New Waveform technology is supported, there is a possibility of a filter application affecting a symbol length of a transmission signal or throughput. Thus, a mechanism that enables a filter to be applied in a more preferable mode is desired.

Therefore, the present disclosure proposes an apparatus and a method that enable a filter for improving frequency use efficiency to be applied in a more preferable mode.

Solution to Problem

According to the present disclosure, there is provided an apparatus including: a communication unit configured to perform radio communication; and a control unit configured to perform control such that control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication. The filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

In addition, according to the present disclosure, there is provided an apparatus including: a communication unit configured to perform radio communication; and a control unit configured to perform control such that control information regarding a filter length of a filter, which is for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication, in accordance with a length of a guard interval in a case in which the filter is not applied is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication.

In addition, according to the present disclosure, there is provided an apparatus including: a communication unit configured to perform radio communication; and an acquisition unit configured to acquire control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication from an external apparatus through the radio communication. The filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

In addition, according to the present disclosure, there is provided an apparatus including: a communication unit configured to perform radio communication; and a control unit configured to perform control such that a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is applied to transmission data on a basis of control information regarding a filter length of the filter and the filter-applied transmission data is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication. The filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

In addition, according to the present disclosure, there is provided a method including: performing radio communication; and performing control, by a processor, such that control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication. The filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

In addition, according to the present disclosure, there is provided a method including: performing radio communication; and performing control, by a processor, such that control information regarding a filter length of a filter, which is for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication, in accordance with a length of a guard interval in a case in which the filter is not applied is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication.

In addition, according to the present disclosure, there is provided a method including: performing radio communication; and acquiring, by a processor, control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication from an external apparatus through the radio communication. The filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

In addition, according to the present disclosure, there is provided a method including: performing radio communication; and performing control, by a processor, such that a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is applied to transmission data on a basis of control information regarding a filter length of the filter and the filter-applied transmission data is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication. The filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

According to the present disclosure described above, an apparatus and a method that enable a filter for improving frequency use efficiency to be applied in a more preferable mode are provided.

Note that the effects described above are not necessarily limitative. With or in the place of the above effects, there may be achieved any one of the effects described in this specification or other effects that may be grasped from this specification.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an overview of a New Waveform technology.

FIG. 2 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an overview of a New Waveform technology.

FIG. 3 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a schematic configuration of a system according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a base station according to the embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a terminal apparatus according to the embodiment.

FIG. 6 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a process performed by a transmission apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology.

FIG. 7 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a process performed by a transmission apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology.

FIG. 8A is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a process performed by a transmission apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology.

FIG. 8B is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a process performed by a transmission apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology.

FIG. 9 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a process performed by a reception apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology.

FIG. 10 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a configuration of a resource block.

FIG. 11 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a configuration of a resource block.

FIG. 12 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a configuration of a resource block.

FIG. 13 is a diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a subcarrier in a case in which a filter is not applied.

FIG. 14 is a diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a subcarrier in a case in which filters are applied.

FIG. 15 is a diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a subcarrier in a case in which filters are applied and guard intervals are added.

FIG. 16 is a diagram illustrating an example of another configuration of the subcarrier in a case in which filters are applied and a guard interval is added.

FIG. 17 is a flowchart illustrating an example of a flow of a series of processes relating to determination of a filter application setting and a guard interval length.

FIG. 18 is a flowchart illustrating an example of a flow of a series of processes relating to switching of a filter application setting and a guard interval length.

FIG. 19 is a block diagram illustrating a first example of a schematic configuration of an eNB.

FIG. 20 is a block diagram illustrating a second example of the schematic configuration of the eNB.

FIG. 21 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a schematic configuration of a smartphone.

FIG. 22 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a schematic configuration of a car navigation apparatus.

MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, (a) preferred embodiment (s) of the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to the appended drawings. In this specification and the appended drawings, structural elements that have substantially the same function and structure are denoted with the same reference numerals, and repeated explanation of these structural elements is omitted.

Note that description will be provided in the following order.

1. Introduction
 - 1.1. New Waveform technology
 - 1.2. Technical problem
2. Configuration examples
 - 2.1. Configuration example of system
 - 2.2. Configuration example of base station
 - 2.3. Configuration example of terminal apparatus
3. Technical features
4. Application examples
 - 4.1. Application example regarding base station
 - 4.2. Application example regarding terminal apparatus
5. Conclusion

1. Introduction

1.1. New Waveform Technology

First, an overview of a New Waveform technology will be described with reference to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2. FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 are explanatory diagrams for explaining an overview of the New Waveform technology.

In orthogonal frequency-division multiple access (OFDMA) and single-carrier frequency-division multiple access (SC-FDMA), which are adopted in Long Term Evolution (LTE) or LTE-Advanced (LTE-A), radio resources (e.g., resource blocks) are allocated to users without overlap.

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FIG. 1, for example, illustrates an example of a frequency domain power spectrum of transmission signals in a case in which OFDMA is applied. In FIG. 1, the horizontal axis represents frequency bands in a subcarrier and the vertical axis represents levels of transmission power.

In the waveforms of the transmission signal illustrated in FIG. 1, the frequency band indicated by reference numeral **W11** represents a frequency band used in data transmission (excluding NULL subcarriers), and frequency bands other than that are Out-of-Bands (OOBs) not used in data transmission. In addition, there are cases in which, among the OOBs, at least some frequency bands are provided as a guard band for reducing power leaking to an adjacent system. In a case in which no guard band is provided, for example, even in a case in which power of about -10 dB is set in a subcarrier with maximum power among the OOBs, power up to approximately -20 dB to -30 dB can be attenuated by providing guard bands.

By providing guard bands at both sides of a frequency band used in data transmission in LTE/LTE-A by using the above-described mechanism, interference due to power leaking to an adjacent system can be reduced.

Meanwhile, there are cases in which the guard bands cause frequency use efficiency to deteriorate because some of the frequency bands are used as unused bands (i.e., the bands are not used in data transmission). As a specific example, in a case in which a channel width is 20 MHz, bands of approximately 2 MHz (1 MHz for one side) are allocated as guard bands, and frequency use efficiency decreases by about 10% in this case.

Thus, the New Waveform technology has gained attention as one technology that is expected to improve frequency use efficiency among radio access technologies (RATs) for the fifth generation (5G) mobile communication systems following LTE/LTE-A. The New Waveform technology is a technology of cutting leaking power by applying a filter to a transmission signal waveform and thereby improving frequency use efficiency. For example, FIG. 2 illustrates an example of a frequency domain power spectrum of the transmission signal illustrated in FIG. 1 in a case in which a Dolph Shebychev filter is applied to the transmission signal. Note that the horizontal axis and the vertical axis of FIG. 2 represent the same as those in the example illustrated in FIG. 1. In addition, in FIG. 2, the waveform of the transmission signal before the application of the filter (i.e., the waveform illustrated in FIG. 1) is also presented.

As indicated by the waveform of the transmission signal after the filter application in FIG. 2, it is ascertained that power decreases in the OOBs due to the filter application. In this manner, by applying the New Waveform technology (i.e., applying the filter to the transmission signal), attenuation of signals of the OOBs, more limitations on the frequency band widths to be used as guard bands, and further improvement in frequency use efficiency are expected.

Note that, if the frequency band widths to be used as the guard bands can be further limited, the type of filter to be applied to the transmission signal is not necessarily limited to the Dolph Chebyshev filter illustrated in FIG. 2. As a specific example, there are cases in which a so-called Nyquist filter such as a root-raised-cosine filter is applied as a filter for realizing the New Waveform technology. In addition, a filter applied to the transmission signal is not necessarily limited to a single filter, and a filter to be applied may be adaptively selected from a plurality of filters. For example, the above-described Dolph Chebyshev filter or root-raised-cosine filter may be selectively applied depend-

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ing on a situation. Note that, in a case in which it is simply described as a “filter” in the following description, it is assumed to indicate a filter for further limiting frequency band widths to be used as guard bands, like the above-described filter unless specified otherwise.

The overview of the New Waveform technology has been described above with reference to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2.

1.2. Technical Problem

Next, a technical problem according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be described.

As described above, the New Waveform technology enables power leaking to the OOBs to be further reduced by applying the filter (e.g., a Dolph Chebyshev filter) to the transmission signal. Meanwhile, in the case in which the filter is applied, a symbol length of the transmission signal increases according to a filter length of the filter, and further there is a possibility of the filter application affecting throughput. In addition, a case in which a guard interval (GI) is added to the transmission signal is also assumed, and thus the addition of the guard interval can also cause the symbol length of the transmission signal to increase. For this reason, various settings relating to filter application (which will also be referred to simply as a “filter application setting” below, e.g., a filter length, or the like), whether a guard interval is to be added when a filter is applied, and how a length of the guard interval (which will also be referred to as a “guard interval length” below) is to be determined are important matters to be considered to support the New Waveform technology.

Therefore, in the present disclosure, examples of a mechanism which enables a filter for improving frequency use efficiency to be applied in a more preferable mode will be described focusing on the filter application setting, whether a guard interval is to be applied, and how a guard interval length is to be determined.

2. Configuration Examples

2.1. Configuration Example of System

First, an example of a schematic configuration of a system **1** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. 3. FIG. 3 is an explanatory diagram for explaining an example of a schematic configuration of the system **1** according to the embodiment of the present disclosure. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the system **1** includes radio communication apparatuses **100** and terminal apparatuses **200**. Here, the terminal apparatuses **200** are also called users. The users can also be called UE. The radio communication apparatus **100C** is also called UE-Relay. Here, UE may be UE defined in LTE or LTE-A, and the UE-Relay may be Prose UE to Network Relay discussed in the 3GPP, or may more generally mean a communication device.

(1) Radio Communication Apparatus **100**

Each of the radio communication apparatuses **100** is an apparatus that provides radio communication services to apparatuses under its control. The radio communication apparatus **100** is a base station of a cellular system (or mobile communication system). The base station **100A** performs radio communication with an apparatus (e.g., the terminal apparatus **200A**) located in a cell **10A** of the base station **100A**. For example, the base station **100A** transmits a downlink signal to the terminal apparatus **200A**, and receives an uplink signal from the terminal apparatus **200A**.

The base station **100A** and another base station are logically connected through, for example, an X2 interface and can transmit and receive control information and the like to and from each other. In addition, the base station **100A** and a so-called core network (illustration of which is omitted) are logically connected through, for example, an S1 interface and can transmit and receive control information and the like to and from each other. Note that communication between the apparatuses can be physically relayed by various apparatuses.

Here, the radio communication apparatus **100A** illustrated in FIG. **3** is a macro cell base station, and a cell **10A** is a macro cell. Meanwhile, the radio communication apparatuses **100B** and **100C** are master devices each operating small cells **10B** and **10C**. As an example, the master device **100B** is a fixedly installed small cell base station. The small cell base station **100B** establishes each of a radio backhaul link with the macro cell base station **100A** and an access link with one or more terminal apparatuses (e.g., the terminal apparatus **200B**) within the small cell **10B**. Note that the radio communication apparatus **100B** may be a relay node defined in the 3GPP. The master device **100C** is a dynamic access point (AP). The dynamic AP **100C** is a mobile device dynamically operating the small cell **10C**. The dynamic AP **100C** establishes each of a radio backhaul link with the macro cell base station **100A** and an access link with one or more terminal apparatuses (e.g., the terminal apparatus **200C**) within the small cell **10C**. The dynamic AP **100C** may be, for example, a terminal apparatus in which hardware or software that can operate as a base station or a radio access point is mounted. The small cell **10C** of that case is a dynamically formed local network (localized network/virtual cell).

The cell **10A** may be managed in accordance with an arbitrary radio communication scheme, for example, LTE, LTE-A (LTE-Advanced), GSM (registered trademark), UMTS, W-CDMA, CDMA **200**, WiMAX, WiMAX **2**, IEEE 802.16, or the like.

Note that a small cell is a concept in which the cell can be disposed to overlap or not to overlap a macro cell and include various kinds of cells smaller than the macro cell (e.g., a femto cell, a nano cell, a pico cell, a micro cell, and the like). In a certain example, a small cell is managed by a dedicated base station. In another example, a small cell is managed when a terminal serving as a master device temporarily operates as a small cell base station. A so-called relay node can also be deemed as a form of a small cell base station. A radio communication apparatus functioning as a master station of a relay node is also called a donor base station. A donor base station may mean a DeNB in LTE or more generally mean a master station of a relay node.

(2) Terminal Apparatus **200**

The terminal apparatus **200** can perform communication in a cellular system (or mobile communication system). The terminal apparatus **200** performs radio communication with a radio communication station (e.g., the base station **100A**, or the master apparatus **100B** or **100C**) of the cellular system. For example, the terminal apparatus **200A** receives a downlink signal from the base station **100A**, and transmits an uplink signal to the base station **100A**.

(3) Supplement

Although the schematic configuration of the system **1** has been introduced above, the present technology is not limited to the example illustrated in FIG. **3**. As a configuration of the system **1**, for example, a configuration with no master device, Small Cell Enhancement (SCE), a heterogeneous

network (HetNet), a machine type communication (MTC) network, or the like can be adopted.

2.2. Configuration Example of Base Station

Next, the configuration of the base station **100** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. **4**. FIG. **4** is a block diagram illustrating the example of the configuration of the base station **100** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. According to FIG. **4**, the base station **100** includes an antenna unit **110**, a radio communication unit **120**, a network communication unit **130**, a storage unit **140**, and a processing unit **150**.

(1) Antenna Unit **110**

The antenna unit **110** radiates signals output by the radio communication unit **120** out into space as radio waves. In addition, the antenna unit **110** converts radio waves in the space into signals, and outputs the signals to the radio communication unit **120**.

(2) Radio Communication Unit **120**

The radio communication unit **120** transmits and receives signals. For example, the radio communication unit **120** transmits a downlink signal to a terminal apparatus, and receives an uplink signal from a terminal apparatus.

(3) Network Communication Unit **130**

The network communication unit **130** transmits and receives information. For example, the network communication unit **130** transmits information to other nodes, and receives information from other nodes. For example, the other nodes include another base station and a core network node.

(4) Storage Unit **140**

The storage unit **140** temporarily or permanently stores a program and various data for operation of the base station **100**.

(5) Processing Unit **150**

The processing unit **150** provides various functions of the base station **100**. The processing unit **150** includes a communication processing unit **151** and a notification unit **153**. Further, the processing unit **150** may further include other components in addition to these components. That is, the processing unit **150** may perform operations in addition to operations of these components.

Operations of the communication processing unit **151** and the notification unit **153** will be described below in detail.

2.3. Configuration Example of Terminal Apparatus

Next, an example of the configuration of the terminal apparatus **200** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIG. **5**. FIG. **5** is a block diagram illustrating the example of the configuration of the terminal apparatus **200** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. As illustrated in FIG. **5**, the terminal apparatus **200** includes an antenna unit **210**, a radio communication unit **220**, a storage unit **230**, and a processing unit **240**.

(1) Antenna Unit **210**

The antenna unit **210** radiates signals output by the radio communication unit **220** out into space as radio waves. In addition, the antenna unit **210** converts radio waves in the space into signals, and outputs the signals to the radio communication unit **220**.

(2) Radio Communication Unit **220**

The radio communication unit **220** transmits and receives signals. For example, the radio communication unit **220**

receives a downlink signal from a base station, and transmits an uplink signal to a base station.

(3) Storage Unit 230

The storage unit 230 temporarily or permanently stores a program and various data for operation of the terminal apparatus 200.

(4) Processing Unit 240

The processing unit 240 provides various functions of the terminal apparatus 200. For example, the processing unit 240 includes an information acquisition unit 241, a communication processing unit 243, and a notification unit 245. Note that the processing unit 240 may further include a structural element other than these structural elements. That is, the processing unit 240 may perform operation other than the operation of these structural elements.

Operations of the information acquisition unit 241, the communication processing unit 243, and the notification unit 245 will be described below in detail.

3. Technical Features

Next, technical features of the present disclosure will be described.

(1) Processes by Each Apparatus

(a) Processes by Transmission Apparatus

First, examples of processes performed by a transmission apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology will be described with reference FIG. 6, FIG. 7, and FIG. 8A. FIG. 6, FIG. 7, and FIG. 8A are explanatory diagrams for explaining examples of processes performed by the transmission apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology. A bit stream (e.g., a transport block) of each user is processed as illustrated in FIG. 6, FIG. 7, and FIG. 8A. On the bit stream of each user, several processes, for example, cyclic redundancy check (CRC) coding, forward error correction (FEC) coding, rate matching, and scrambling/interleaving) are performed as illustrated in FIG. 6, and then modulation is performed. Then, on the modulated bit stream, layer mapping, power allocation, precoding, resource element mapping are performed, and bit streams of each of antenna elements are output as illustrated in FIG. 7.

The bit streams of each of the antennas are divided into units decided on the basis of a size (in other words, the number of resources) in at least any of a frequency direction and a time direction having resource elements as minimum units. At this time, each of the units includes one or more resource elements. In addition, each of the units is subjected to a filtering process for further limiting frequency bandwidths to be used as guard bands. Note that the units are units to which a filter is applied (which will also be referred to as “filter application units” below). In the example illustrated in FIG. 8A, for example, each of resource elements constituting a resource block is divided into B units from 0 to B-1, and a process relating to filter application is executed on each of the units. Specifically, the bit stream of each antenna is subjected to a filtering process after an IFFT or IDFT process is performed on each unit.

Then, the bit streams of each of the units that have undergone the filtering process are added together, guard intervals are added thereto if necessary, conversion from digital to analog/radio frequency (RF) or the like is performed thereon, and then the results are transmitted from each of the antennas.

Note that each of the above-described processes performed by the transmission apparatus may be executed on the basis of control by a predetermined control unit (e.g., the PHY configuration controller in the drawing).

In addition, although the example in which the filter is applied to the bit streams (i.e., transmission signals) of each of the antennas in the time domain has been described above, a filter may be applied thereto in the frequency domain. For example, FIG. 8B is an explanatory diagram for describing an example of a process performed by the transmission apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology, and the example in which a filter is applied to bit streams of each of antennas in the frequency domain is shown. In this case, the filtering process may be performed on each of units of the bit streams of each of the antennas and then the IFFT or IDFT process may be performed on the filtering-processed units as illustrated in FIG. 8B. Note that the following processes are similar to the case in which the filter is applied in the time domain as illustrated in FIG. 8A.

(b) Processes by Reception Apparatus

Next, an example of processes performed by a reception apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology will be described with reference to FIG. 9. FIG. 9 is an explanatory diagram for explaining the example of the processes performed by the reception apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology.

As illustrated in FIG. 9, processes of conversion from RF/analog to digital, zero padding, a discrete Fourier transform (DFT)/fast Fourier transform (FFT), down sampling, equalization and decoding, and the like are performed on a signal received by each of antennas. Note that, in the reception apparatus that supports the New Waveform technology, the inverse process of the filtering process based on the New Waveform technology is performed at the time of equalization and decoding. As a result, bit streams ((e.g., transport blocks) for respective users are obtained. Note that more details of the reception process will be described below along with description of a reception signal.

In addition, each of the above-described processes performed by the reception apparatus may be executed on the basis of control by a predetermined control unit (e.g., the PHY configuration controller in the drawing).

(2) Transmission Signal and Reception Signal

Next, a transmission signal and a reception signal in a case in which the New Waveform technology is supported will be described. Note that, in the present description, a multi-cell system of a heterogeneous network (HetNet), Small Cell Enhancement (SCE), or the like is assumed. In addition, in the present description, an index corresponding to a subcarrier, a symbol, a sample, a slot, and an index corresponding to a subframe will not be described unless specified otherwise.

A reception apparatus that is a transmission target is set to u , and the number of transmission antennas of a transmission apparatus that transmits a signal to the reception apparatus is set to N_t . Note that each of the transmission antennas is also called a “transmission antenna port.” Here, a transmission signal to the reception apparatus u can be expressed in a vector format as indicated by the following (Formula 1).

[Math. 1]

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_u &= \begin{bmatrix} x_{u,0,0} & \cdots & x_{u,0,N+N_{GI}+N_f-2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{u,N_f-1,0} & \cdots & x_{u,N_f-1,N+N_{GI}+N_f-2} \end{bmatrix}^T \tag{Formula 1} \\
 &= \sum_{b=0}^{B-1} \Omega_{u,b} G_{u,b} F^H P_{u,b} W_{u,b} S_{u,b} \\
 &= \sum_{b=0}^{B-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} I_{N+N_f-1} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_{u,b}(0) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & g_{u,b}(0) & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_{u,b}(N_f-1) & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & g_{u,b}(N_f-1) & \ddots & g_{u,b}(0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & g_{u,b}(N_f-1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i2\pi/N}{}^0 & e^{-i2\pi/N}{}^0 & \cdots & e^{-i2\pi/N}{}^{(N-1)0} \\ e^{-i2\pi/N}{}^0 & e^{-i2\pi/N}{}^1 & \cdots & e^{-i2\pi/N}{}^{(N-1)1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^{-i2\pi/N}{}^0 & e^{-i2\pi/N}{}^{(N-1)} & \cdots & e^{-i2\pi/N}{}^{(N-1)(N-1)} \end{bmatrix}^H \\
 \Omega_{u,b} [(N+N_f+N_{GI}-1) \times (N+N_f-1)] & \quad G_{u,b} [(N+N_f-1) \times N] & \quad F^H [N \times N] \\
 \end{array} \right) \times \begin{bmatrix} P_{u,b,0,0} & \cdots & P_{u,b,N_f-1,0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{u,b,0,N_f-1} & \cdots & P_{u,b,N_f-1,N_f-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W_{u,b,0,0} & \cdots & W_{u,b,0,N_{SS}-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ W_{u,b,N_f-1,0} & \cdots & W_{u,b,N_f-1,N_{SS}-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_{u,b,0,0} & \cdots & S_{u,b,0,N-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ S_{u,b,N_{SS}-1,0} & \cdots & S_{u,b,N_{SS}-1,N-1} \end{bmatrix} \\
 P_{u,b} [N_f \times N_f] & \quad W_{u,b} [N_{SS} \times N_f] & \quad S_{u,b} [N_{SS} \times N]
 \end{bmatrix}^T
 \end{aligned}$$

In the above-described (Formula 1), N denotes an FFT size length. In addition, N_f denotes a filter length, and B denotes the number of sub-bands to which a filter is applied. In addition, N_t denotes the number of transmission antennas, and N_{ss} denotes the number of spatial transmission streams. In addition, the vector S_{u,b} denotes a spatial stream signal of the reception apparatus u in a sub-band b. Each element of the vector S_{u,b} basically corresponds to a digital modulation symbol of PSK, QAM, or the like. Here, for example, if sub-band b=0 is assumed to be a set of subcarriers from 0th to k-1-th, the condition indicated by the following (Formula 2) is assumed to be satisfied.

[Math. 2]

$$S_{u,0,N_{SS},k} \sim S_{u,0,N_{SS},N-1} = 0 \quad (0 \leq n_{SS} \leq N_{SS}-1) \tag{Formula 2}$$

W_{u,b} denotes a precoding matrix for the sub-band b of the reception apparatus u. In addition, P_{u,b} denotes a power allocation coefficient matrix for the sub-band b of the reception apparatus u. Note that each element of the matrix P_{u,b} is desirably a positive real number. In addition, the matrix P_{u,b} may be a so-called diagonal matrix (i.e., a matrix of which elements other than the diagonal elements are 0). The matrix P_{u,b} is expressed by the following (Formula 3), for example.

[Math. 3]

$$P_{u,b} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{u,b,0,0} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & P_{u,b,1,1} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & P_{u,b,N_t-1,N_t-1} \end{bmatrix} \tag{Formula 3}$$

If adaptive power allocation for a spatial stream is not performed, a scalar value P_{u,b} may be used instead of the matrix P_{u,b}.

The vector F denotes an FFT matrix with a size N. In addition, the vector Ω_{u,b} corresponds to insertion of a guard interval (GI). I_N in Ω_{u,b} denotes a unit matrix with a size N, and N_{GI} denotes a length of a guard interval. In addition, the vector G_{u,b} denotes a linear convolution matrix of a filter applied to the sub-band b of the reception apparatus u.

In addition, if a reception signal received by the reception apparatus u in a case in which a transmission signal of a transmission antenna #n_t is received by a reception antenna #n_r is assumed to be r_{u,n_t,n_r}, the reception signal r_{u,n_t,n_r} is expressed by the following (Formula 4).

[Math 4]

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{u,n_t,n_r} &= \begin{bmatrix} r_{u,n_t,n_r,0} \\ \vdots \\ r_{u,n_t,n_r,N+N_f+N_{GI}+L_h-3} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= h_{u,n_t,n_r} x_{u,n_r} + n_{u,n_r} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} h_{u,n_t,n_r}(0) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & h_{u,n_t,n_r}(0) & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{u,n_t,n_r}(L_h-1) & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & h_{u,n_t,n_r}(L_h-1) & \ddots & h_{u,n_t,n_r}(0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & h_{u,n_t,n_r}(L_h-1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{u,n_r,0} \\ x_{u,n_r,1} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_{u,n_r,N+N_f+N_{CP}-1} \end{bmatrix} + \\
 &\quad \begin{bmatrix} n_{u,n_r,0} \\ n_{u,n_r,1} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ n_{u,n_r,N+N_f+N_{CP}+L_h-3} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\quad \begin{matrix} h_{u,n_t,n_r}[(N+N_f+N_{GI}+L_h-2) \times (N+N_f+N_{GI}-1)] & x_{u,n_r}[(N+N_f+N_{GI}-1) \times 1] \\ n_{u,n_r}[(N+N_f+N_{GI}+L_h-2) \times 1] \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Formula 4)

Note that, in the above-described (Formula 4), L_h denotes the number of transmission line paths. In addition, the matrix h_{u,n_t,n_r} denotes a channel response matrix between the transmission antenna n_t and the reception antenna n_r . Note that each element of the matrix h_{u,n_t,n_r} is basically a complex number. In addition, the vector n_{u,n_r} denotes noise of the reception antenna n_r of the reception apparatus u . Note that the noise n_{u,n_r} includes, for example, thermal noise or interference from a system other than the system that is the object of the present disclosure. Note that average noise power is denoted by $\sigma_{n,u}^2$.

In addition, in the case in which the New Waveform technology is supported, the above-described reception signal r_{u,n_t,n_r} corresponds to a signal to which the above-described filter $G_{u,b}$ has been applied. Thus, in the course of performing a DFT/FFT, and equalization and decoding on the reception signal r_{u,n_t,n_r} , the inverse processes of the above-described processes to which the filter $G_{u,b}$ is applied are performed.

Specifically, a signal length (i.e., the number of sample symbols) of the reception signal r_{u,n_t,n_r} increases by a filter length of the filter $G_{u,b}$ in accordance with the above-described application of the filter $G_{u,b}$. Thus, it is necessary for the reception apparatus u at the time of the DFT/FFT process (i.e., during OFDM decoding) performed on the reception signal r_{u,n_t,n_r} to consider a size of the filter length and a size of a delay of a channel in addition to the size of the IFFT at the time of the transmission process. Thus, the reception apparatus u adjusts the signal length of the reception signal r_{u,n_t,n_r} to be $2N$ by executing, for example, zero padding from the end of the reception signal r_{u,n_t,n_r} .

Next, the reception apparatus u converts the reception signal r_{u,n_t,n_r} that has undergone zero padding into a signal of the frequency domain by applying the DFT/FFT of the size $2N$ thereto and applies $1/2$ down sampling to the converted signal. Through this process, the signal length of the reception signal that has been adjusted to $2N$ by performing zero padding thereon is adjusted to N through $1/2$ down sampling.

In addition, the reception apparatus u can decode a transmitted spatial stream signal by executing frequency domain equalization on the down-sampled reception signal. For example, a minimum mean square error (MMSE) weight is conventionally created in consideration of the channel matrix h_{u,n_t,n_r} , the precoding matrix $W_{u,b}$, and the noise power $\sigma_{n,u}^2$. With respect to this, in the case in which the New Waveform technology is supported in the present disclosure, an equalization weight is created in consideration of the filter matrix $G_{u,b}$ applied in the transmission signal process.

The transmission signal and the reception signal in the case in which the New Waveform technology is supported have been described above.

(3) Setting Examples of Filter Length and Guard Interval Length

Successively, setting examples of filter lengths and guard interval lengths will be described. Thus, in order to facilitate understanding of characteristics of the present embodiment, first, setting examples of guard intervals in LTE/LTE-A will be described together with configurations of resource blocks. In LTE/LTE-A, for example, three cases are assumed as configurations of resource blocks as illustrated in FIG. 10 to FIG. 12, and sizes and guard interval lengths of resource elements are different in the respective cases. FIG. 10 to FIG. 12 are explanatory diagrams for describing examples of the configurations of the resource blocks.

For example, FIG. 10 illustrates an example of the configuration of the resource block in a case in which the number of symbols is set to 7 and the number of subcarriers is set to 12. In this case, the band of one subcarrier is set to 15 kHz, the symbol length of one symbol is 2208 Ts (#0 symbol) or 2192 Ts (#1 to #6 symbols) when $T_s=1/30720$ [ms]. In addition, the guard interval length is 160 Ts in the case of the #0 symbol and 144 Ts in the case of #1 to #6 symbols.

In addition, FIG. 11 illustrates an example of the configuration of the resource block in a case in which the number of symbols is set to 6 and the number of subcarriers

is set to 12. In this case, the band of one subcarrier is 15 kHz and the symbol length of one symbol is 2560 Ts. In addition, the guard interval length is 512 Ts.

In addition, FIG. 12 illustrates an example of the configuration of the resource block in a case in which the number of symbols is set to 3 and the number of subcarriers is set to 24. In this case, the band of one subcarrier is 7.5 kHz and the symbol length of one symbol is 5120 Ts. In addition, the guard interval length is 1024 Ts.

In the present disclosure, a filter length and a guard interval length are determined such that a configuration of a resource block (i.e., a size of a resource element) in the case in which a filter is applied is similar to that of the case in which a filter is not applied (e.g., the examples illustrated in FIG. 10 to FIG. 12). Here, specific examples of a filter length setting and a guard interval length will be described with reference to FIG. 13 and FIG. 14. FIG. 13 is a diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a subcarrier in a case in which a filter is not applied. In addition, FIG. 14 is a diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of a subcarrier in a case in which filters are applied. Note that FIG. 14 illustrates an example of a case in which no guard interval is added to a filter-applied transmission signal. In addition, both of FIG. 13 and FIG. 14 illustrate the examples of the configurations of the subcarriers with respect to the configuration example of the resource block illustrated in FIG. 10.

As a specific example, in the configuration of the resource block illustrated in FIG. 10, a resource element with a subcarrier index $k=0$ and a symbol index $l=0$ is focused. In this case, the guard interval length in the case in which a filter is not applied is 160 Ts as illustrated in FIG. 13. In addition, a filter is applied in the filter length equivalent to 160 Ts. For example, in a case in which FFT size $N=128$ is set in the above-described (Formula 1), the length of each data part (a main body in FIG. 10 and FIG. 13) is 2048 Ts, which is equivalent to 128 samples. Thus, the guard interval length is equivalent to 10 samples in the case of 160 Ts.

The number of samples included in one filter-applied transmission symbol is $N+N_f+N_{GI}-1$ due to (Formula 1). Thus, in a case in which no guard interval is inserted, $N=128$ and $N_{GI}=0$ are substituted, thereby $N+N_f+N_{GI}-1=N_f+127=128+10$, and therefore the filter length $N_f=11$ is obtained. Note that, although the description is provided focusing on the configuration of the resource block illustrated in FIG. 10 in the present description, filter lengths for the configurations of the other resource blocks (e.g., the examples illustrated in FIG. 11 and FIG. 12) can be calculated using a similar computation.

In addition, in the configuration of the resource block illustrated in FIG. 10, guard interval lengths vary depending on symbol indexes l . Thus, in the case in which $k=0$ and $l=1$, for example, the guard interval length is 144 Ts, and the filter length $N_f=10$ is obtained. That is, in the example illustrated in FIG. 10, the filter length changes in accordance with time.

Here, in order to facilitate comparison of FIG. 13 and FIG. 14, the symbol lengths of respective resource elements are equal in the case in which a filter is not applied (FIG. 13) and the case in which the filter is applied (FIG. 14). That is, when the filter length is determined as described above, the configuration of the resource block of the case in which the filter is applied (FIG. 14) becomes similar to that of the case in which a filter is not applied (FIG. 13), and therefore backward compatibility can be maintained.

In addition, although no guard interval is added in the case in which the filter is applied in the example illustrated in

FIG. 14, guard intervals may be added also to the case in which the filter is applied. Thus, examples of cases in which filters are applied to transmission signals and guard intervals are added to the filter-applied transmission signal will be described with reference to FIG. 15 and FIG. 16. Note that both of FIG. 15 and FIG. 16 illustrate examples of configurations of subcarriers with respect to the configuration example of the resource block illustrated in FIG. 10.

In the example illustrated in FIG. 14, for example, #0 symbol and #1 to #6 symbols have different filter lengths. On the other hand, a desirable case in which filters having the same filter length are applied to all symbols can also be assumed depending on a transmission/reception environment or a use case. In such a case, for example, a common value may be set as the filter length for all of the symbols and an amount of insufficient samples may be supplemented with guard intervals after filter application.

As a specific example, FIG. 15 illustrates an example of a configuration of a subcarrier in a case in which filters are applied and guard intervals are added thereto. More specifically, in the example illustrated in FIG. 15, the filter lengths of the filters applied to the respective #0 to #6 symbols are set to $N_f=7$. In this case, for example, a guard interval length of #0 symbol may be set to 4 samples (64 Ts) and a guard interval length of each of #1 to #6 symbols may be set to 3 samples (48 Ts).

In addition, FIG. 16 illustrates another example of a configuration of a subcarrier in a case in which filters are applied and a guard interval is added thereto. In the example illustrated in FIG. 16, a common value is set for the filter length of all of the symbols, and a guard interval is added only to a symbol of which a symbol length is insufficient after filter application. More specifically, in the example illustrated in FIG. 16, the filter lengths of the filters applied to the respective #0 to #6 symbols are set to $N_f=10$. In this case, one sample (16 Ts) is insufficient for the symbol length only of #0 symbol after filter application. Thus, in the example illustrated in FIG. 16, the guard interval having a size of one sample (16 Ts) is added only to #0 symbol of the filter-applied transmission signal, and only the filters are applied to #1 to #6 symbols.

In accordance with various conditions, for example, characteristics of the system, a reception environment of the terminal apparatus, a level of a delay wave, and the like, a filter application setting (e.g., a filter length) or a guard interval length may be adaptively changed on the basis of the above-described processes. Accordingly, throughput of the overall system can also be improved, for example, in accordance with a situation.

The examples of the filter length settings and guard interval lengths have been described above with reference to FIG. 10 to FIG. 16.

(4) Filter Application Setting and Guard Interval Length Determination Method

Successively, an example of a method of determining a filter application setting (e.g., a filter length) and a guard interval length will be described. With respect to a filter application setting and a guard interval length, a case in which a predetermined setting thereof is fixedly used (i.e., a fixed case) and a case in which a setting thereof is changeable in accordance with a situation (i.e., a variable case) are exemplified. In addition, as the cases in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are variable, a case in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are semi-statically determined and a case in which the elements are dynamically determined are exemplified. Thus, the case in which a filter application setting

and a guard interval length are fixed, the case in which the elements are semi-statically determined, and the case in which the elements are dynamically determined will each be described in detail.

(a) Case in which Filter Application Setting and Guard Interval Length are Fixed

First, the case in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are fixed will be described. In the case in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are fixed, a filter application setting and a guard interval length are determined as specifications (e.g., communication protocols, or the like), and the base station and the terminal apparatus apply a filter to transmission signals on the basis of the specifications. Note that the filter application setting, addition of a guard interval in a case in which a filter is applied, and the guard interval length may be determined in accordance with, for example, the configurations of the resource blocks described with reference to FIG. 10 to FIG. 12 (in other words, at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource).

Note that information representing a filter application setting and a guard interval length may be stored by each of the base station and the terminal apparatus in a readable storage area (e.g., the storage unit 140 and the storage unit 230). In addition, as another example, the base station may read the information representing the filter application setting and the guard interval length from the predetermined storage area and notify the terminal apparatus of the information regarding the filter application setting and the guard interval length in accordance with the read result.

(b) Case in which Filter Application Setting and Guard Interval Length are Semi-Statically Determined

Next, the case in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are semi-statically determined will be described. In the case in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are semi-statically determined, the base station and the terminal apparatus prescribe candidates for setting values that can be taken as a filter application setting and a guard interval length in advance. In addition, for example, the base station determines a filter application setting and a guard interval length among the prescribed candidates on the basis of a predetermined condition and notify the terminal apparatus of information regarding the determined filter application setting and guard interval length. Table 1 below shows, for example, an example of candidates for setting values of the filter application setting and the guard interval length.

TABLE 1

Filter application setting and guard interval length				
Filter Index	Filter type	Filter Length	Filter Attenuator	Guard Interval Length
000	Dolph Chebyshev	10	3.0	0
001	Dolph Chebyshev	7	4.0	3
010	Root Raised Cosine	10	0.2	0
011	Root Raised Cosine	7	0.5	3
...

Note that, in the above-described Table 1, “Filter Index” represents identification information for identifying each of the candidates for the setting values of the filter application setting and the guard interval length. In addition, “Filter Type” represents types of applied filters. As the types of applied filters, for example, the above-described Dolph Chebyshev filter and root-raised-cosine filter are exempli-

fied. In addition, “Filter Attenuator” represents parameters for adjusting output levels of signals (in other words, attenuation amounts of signals) resulting from filter application.

The information representing the candidates for the setting values of the filter application setting and the guard interval length shown in Table 1 may be stored by each of the base station and the terminal apparatus in a readable storage area (e.g., the storage unit 140 and the storage unit 230). In addition, as another example, the terminal apparatus may recognize the candidates for the setting values of the filter application setting and the guard interval length when the base station notifies the terminal apparatus of the information representing the candidates for the setting values of the filter application setting and the guard interval length.

Note that, in a case in which the base station determines (switches) a filter application setting and a guard interval length, the base station notifies the terminal apparatus of information regarding the determined filter application setting and guard interval length. Note that, as the information of which the base station notifies the terminal, for example, information directly representing the setting values of the filter application setting and the guard interval length, identification information (index values) associated with the setting values of the filter application setting and the guard interval length, and the like are exemplified.

Next, methods of the base station notifying the terminal apparatus of the information regarding the filter application setting and the guard interval length will be focused. As methods of notifying of the information regarding the filter application setting and the guard interval length, for example, there are the following examples.

Notifying as part of RRC signaling (RRC Message)

Notifying as part of system information

Notifying as part of downlink control information (DCI)

Note that, although the case in which the base station determines the filter application setting and the guard interval length has been focused on in the above-described example, a main agent that determines the filter application setting and the guard interval length is not necessarily limited to the base station. As a specific example, the terminal apparatus may determine the filter application setting and the guard interval length. Note that, in that case, the terminal apparatus may notify the base station of the information regarding the determined filter application setting and guard interval length as part of, for example, RRC signaling or uplink control information (UCI).

Next, a timing at which the base station switches the filter application setting and the guard interval length will be focused on. For example, although the base station may perform switching of the filter application setting and the guard interval length for each piece of data to be transmitted each time, the base station may determine a switching timing and switch the filter application setting and the guard interval length on the basis of the determination result.

As a timing at which the base station switches the filter application setting and the guard interval length, there are the following examples.

Switching based on feedback from the terminal apparatus on a communication quality

Switching at each predetermined timing (e.g., for one frame, etc.)

Switching at a retransmission timing

Switching based on a request for a communication quality from the terminal apparatus

As a more specific example, the base station can detect degradation in a quality of communication with the terminal apparatus on the basis of feedback from the terminal appa-

ratus on the communication quality. Thus, in the case in which the quality of communication with the terminal apparatus is degraded, for example, the base station may promote to improve characteristics of the communication by switching the guard interval length to a longer setting. Likewise, a possibility of a communication quality being degraded in a situation in which data is retransmitted to the terminal apparatus is also conceivable. In the case in which the communication quality is degraded like the above, the base station may promote to improve characteristics of the communication by switching the guard interval length to a longer setting.

In addition, a case in which a communication quality required by the terminal apparatus differs depending on a use application of the terminal apparatus can be assumed. As a specific example, in a case in which high quality communication is required, the base station may reinforce a measure against a propagation delay by switching a filter length or a guard interval length to a relatively long setting. On the other hand, in a case in which low latency communication is required, the base station may lessen the latency by, for example, switching the filter length or the guard interval length to a relatively short setting to further shorten symbol lengths after filter and guard interval application. Note that, in that case, the base station may determine a filter application setting and a guard interval length, for example, in accordance with a request for a communication quality (e.g., Quality of Service or QoS) from the terminal apparatus.

In addition, the base station may notify the terminal apparatus that it is a timing at which the filter application setting and the guard interval length can be switched on the basis of a determination result of the timing at which the filter application setting and the guard interval length are switched. In a case in which the notification is received from the base station, the terminal apparatus determines whether switching of the filter application setting and the guard interval length is necessary. Then, in a case in which the terminal apparatus determines switching of the filter application setting and the guard interval length to be necessary, the terminal apparatus notifies the base station of a request for switching of the filter application setting and the guard interval length. In this case, the base station may switch the filter application setting and the guard interval length in accordance with the request from the terminal apparatus.

Note that, as timings at which the terminal apparatus requests switching of the filter application setting and the guard interval length from the base station, there are the following examples.

In a case in which a measurement result of a communication quality is a threshold value or lower

In a case in which a decoding error occurs

With the above-described configuration, the filter application setting and the guard interval length can be switched in accordance with a situation. In addition, even in a case in which the filter application setting and the guard interval length are switched, the terminal apparatus can recognize the switched filter application setting and guard interval length on the basis of a notification from the base station.

(c) Case in which Filter Application Setting and Guard Interval Length are Dynamically Determined

Next, the case in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are dynamically determined will be described. In the case, for example, the base station determines the filter application setting and the guard interval length on the basis of a predetermined condition, that is, a predetermined determination criterion for determining the filter application setting and the guard interval length. In this

case, the base station notifies the terminal apparatus of information regarding the determined filter application setting and guard interval length. Note that, as the information of which the base station notifies the terminal apparatus, for example, information representing setting value situations of the filter application setting and the guard interval length, index values associated with the filter application setting and the guard interval length, and the like are exemplified. With the above-described configuration, the terminal apparatus can recognize the switched setting on the basis of the notification even in the case in which the filter application setting and the guard interval length have been switched.

Note that, as methods of the base station notifying the terminal apparatus of the information regarding the filter application setting and the guard interval length, there are the following examples similarly to the above-described case in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are semi-statically determined.

Notifying as part of RRC signaling (RRC Message)

Notifying as part of system information

Notifying as part of DCI

In addition, the terminal apparatus may determine a filter application setting and a guard interval length. In this case, the terminal apparatus may notify the base station of information of the determined filter application setting and guard interval length, for example, as part of RRC signaling or uplink control information (UCI).

In addition, there are the following examples with respect to a timing at which the base station switches the filter application setting and the guard the interval length, similarly to the above-described case in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are semi-statically determined.

Switching based on feedback from the terminal apparatus on a communication quality

Switching at each predetermined timing (e.g., for one frame, etc.)

Switching at a retransmission timing

Switching based on a request for a communication quality from the terminal apparatus

In addition, the base station may notify the terminal apparatus that it is a timing at which the filter application setting and the guard interval can be switched on the basis of a determination result of the timing at which the filter application setting and the guard interval length are switched. This point is also similar to the above-described case in which a filter application setting and a guard interval length are semi-statically determined. That is, the terminal apparatus may receive a notification on the timing from the base station and notify the base station of a request for switching of the filter application setting and the guard interval length. In this case, the base station may switch the filter application setting and the guard interval length in accordance with the request from the terminal apparatus.

With the above-described configuration, the filter application setting and the guard interval length can be flexibly switched in accordance with a situation. In addition, even in a case in which the filter application setting and the guard interval have been switched, the terminal apparatus can recognize the switched filter application setting and guard interval length on the basis of a notification from the base station.

(5) Flow of Process

Successively, examples of flows of processes of the system according to the present embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 17 and FIG. 18.

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(a) Processes Relating to Determination of Filter Application Setting and Guard Interval Length

First, an example of a flow of a series of processes relating to determination of a filter application setting and a guard interval length will be described with reference to FIG. 17. FIG. 17 is a flowchart illustrating the example of the flow of the series of processes relating to determination of a filter application setting and a guard interval length. Note that, in the present description, the base station 100 will be assumed to determine a filter application setting and a guard interval length.

First, the base station 100 (the communication processing unit 151) determines whether a filter for further limiting a frequency band width to be used as a guard band is to be applied to a transmission signal (S101). In a case in which it is determined that a filter is not to be applied (NO in S101), the base station 100 ends the series of processes relating to determination of a filter application setting and a guard interval length.

In addition, in a case in which it is determined that a filter is to be applied (YES in S101), the base station 100 (the communication processing unit 151) checks a unit size in a frequency direction and a time direction of a resource block (RB) to which the filter is to be applied (S103).

Next, the base station 100 (the communication processing unit 151) checks a guard interval length in a case in which a filter is not applied on the basis of the checking result of the unit size in the frequency direction and the time direction of the resource block (RB) (S105).

Then, in a case in which a guard interval is added (YES in S107), the base station 100 (the communication processing unit 151) determines a filter length and a length of a guard interval added after filter application so as to be substantially equal to the guard interval length of the case in which a filter is not applied (S109). Note that, at this time, the base station 100 may determine a filter length and a length of a guard interval added after filter application on the basis of the above-described predetermined condition (determination criterion).

In addition, in a case in which no guard interval is added (NO in S107), the base station 100 (the communication processing unit 151) determines a filter length so as to be substantially equal to the guard interval length of the case in which a filter is not applied (S111).

The example of the flow of the series of processes relating to the determination of the filter application setting and the guard interval length has been described above with reference to FIG. 17.

(b) Process Relating to Switching of Filter Application Setting and Guard Interval Length

Next, an example of a flow of a series of processes relating to switching of a filter application setting and a guard interval length will be described with reference to FIG. 18. FIG. 18 is a flowchart illustrating the example of the flow of the series of processes relating to switching of a filter application setting and a guard interval length. Note that, in the present description, the base station 100 will be assumed to switch a filter application setting and a guard interval length. That is, the main agent of the processes indicated by reference numerals S201 to S205 and S213 in the drawing is the base station 100, and the main agent of the processes indicated by reference numerals S207 to S211 is the terminal apparatus 200.

First, the base station 100 (the communication processing unit 151) checks whether it is a timing at which a filter application setting (e.g., a filter length) and a guard interval length can be switched (S201). In a case in which it is not

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a timing at which a filter application setting and a guard interval length can be switched (NO in S201), the series of processes ends without performing switching.

In addition, in a case in which it is a timing at which a filter application setting can be switched (YES in S201), the base station 100 (the communication processing unit 151) checks whether it is a timing at which the switching is necessary (S203). In a case in which it is a timing at which switching of a filter application setting and a guard interval length is necessary (YES in S203), the base station 100 (the communication processing unit 151) determines a filter application setting and a guard interval length on the basis of a predetermined condition. Then, the base station 100 (the notification unit 153) notifies the terminal apparatus 200 of information relating to the determined filter application setting and guard interval length (S213).

On the other hand, it is determined that it is not a timing at which switching of a filter application setting and a guard interval length is necessary (NO in S203), the base station 100 (the notification unit 153) notifies the terminal apparatus 200 that the switching is possible (S205). Upon receiving the notification, the terminal apparatus 200 (the communication processing unit 243) determines whether a request for switching of a filter application setting and a guard interval length is to be made with respect to the base station 100 on the basis of a predetermined condition (S207). Note that, in a case in which the terminal apparatus 200 determines not to make a request for switching of a filter application setting and a guard interval length (NO in S209), the series of processes ends without performing switching.

In addition, in a case in which it is determined to make a request for switching of a filter application setting and a guard interval length (YES in S209), the terminal apparatus 200 (the notification unit 245) notifies the base station 100 of the request for switching. Upon receiving the notification, the base station 100 (the communication processing unit 151) determines a filter application setting and a guard interval length on the basis of the predetermined condition. Then, the base station 100 (the notification unit 153) notifies the terminal apparatus 200 of the information regarding the determined filter application setting and guard interval length (S213).

In addition, the terminal apparatus 200 (the information acquisition unit 241) receives the notification of the information regarding the filter application setting and the guard interval length from the base station 100. Accordingly, the terminal apparatus 200 (the communication processing unit 243) can recognize the setting of the filter to be applied to a signal transmitted from the base station 100 and the length of the guard interval added to the filter-applied signal, and thus can correctly decode the signal transmitted from the base station 100. In addition, the terminal apparatus 200 (the information acquisition unit 241) may apply the filter for the transmitted signal to a signal to be transmitted to the base station 100 or add the guard interval for the filter-applied transmitted signal thereto in accordance with the information notified from the base station 100. Accordingly, the base station 100 can correctly decode the signal transmitted from the terminal apparatus 200.

The example of the flow of the series of processes relating to the switching of the filter application setting and the guard interval length has been described above with reference to FIG. 18.

4. Application Examples

The technology according to the present disclosure is applicable to a variety of products. For example, the base

station **100** may be implemented as any type of evolved node B (eNB) such as a macro eNB or a small eNB. A small eNB may be an eNB that covers a smaller cell than a macro cell, such as a pico eNB, a micro eNB, or a home (femto) eNB. Alternatively, the base station **100** may be implemented as another type of base station such as a node B or a base transceiver station (BTS). The base station **100** may include a main body (which is also referred to as base station apparatus) that controls radio communication, and one or more remote radio heads (RRHs) disposed in a different place from that of the main body. In addition, various types of terminals described below may operate as the base station **100** by temporarily or semi-permanently executing the base station function. Moreover, at least some of components of the base station **100** may be implemented in a base station apparatus or a module for the base station apparatus.

In addition, the terminal apparatus **200** may be implemented as, for example, a mobile terminal such as a smart-phone, a tablet personal computer (PC), a notebook PC, a portable game terminal, a portable/dongle type mobile router or a digital camera, or an onboard terminal such as a car navigation apparatus. In addition, the terminal apparatus **200** may be implemented as a terminal (which is also referred to as machine type communication (MTC) terminal) that performs machine-to-machine (M2M) communication. Further, at least some components of the terminal apparatus **200** may be implemented in modules (e.g., integrated circuit modules each including one die) mounted on these terminals.

4.1. Application Example Regarding Base Station

First Application Example

FIG. **19** is a block diagram illustrating a first example of the schematic configuration of an eNB to which the technology according to the present disclosure can be applied. An eNB **800** includes one or more antennas **810** and a base station apparatus **820**. Each antenna **810** can be connected to the base station apparatus **820** via an RF cable.

Each of the antennas **810** includes one or more antenna elements (e.g., a plurality of antenna elements included in an MIMO antenna), and is used for the base station apparatus **820** to transmit and receive radio signals. The eNB **800** includes the plurality of antennas **810** as illustrated in FIG. **19**. For example, the plurality of antennas **810** may be compatible with a plurality of respective frequency bands used by the eNB **800**. Note that FIG. **19** illustrates the example in which the eNB **800** includes the plurality of antennas **810**, but the eNB **800** may also include the one antenna **810**.

The base station apparatus **820** includes a controller **821**, a memory **822**, a network interface **823**, and a radio communication interface **825**.

The controller **821** may be, for example, a CPU or a DSP, and operates the various functions of a higher layer of the base station apparatus **820**. For example, the controller **821** generates a data packet from data in signals processed by the radio communication interface **825**, and transfers the generated packet via the network interface **823**. The controller **821** may bundle data from a plurality of base band processors to generate the bundled packet, and transfer the generated bundled packet. In addition, the controller **821** may have logical functions of performing control such as radio resource control, radio bearer control, mobility management, admission control, or scheduling. In addition, the control may be executed in corporation with an eNB or a

core network node in the vicinity. The memory **822** includes a RAM and a ROM, and stores a program that is executed by the controller **821**, and various kinds of control data (e.g., terminal list, transmission power data, scheduling data, and the like).

The network interface **823** is a communication interface for connecting the base station apparatus **820** to a core network **824**. The controller **821** may communicate with a core network node or another eNB via the network interface **823**. In that case, the eNB **800** may be connected to a core network node or another eNB through a logical interface (e.g., S1 interface or X2 interface). The network interface **823** may also be a wired communication interface or a radio communication interface for radio backhaul. In the case where the network interface **823** is a radio communication interface, the network interface **823** may use a higher frequency band for radio communication than a frequency band used by the radio communication interface **825**.

The radio communication interface **825** supports any cellular communication scheme such as Long Term Evolution (LTE) or LTE-Advanced, and provides radio connection to a terminal positioned in a cell of the eNB **800** via the antenna **810**. The radio communication interface **825** can typically include a baseband (BB) processor **826**, an RF circuit **827**, and the like. The BB processor **826** may perform, for example, encoding/decoding, modulating/demodulating, multiplexing/demultiplexing and the like, and executes various kinds of signal processing of layers (such as L1, medium access control (MAC), radio link control (RLC), and a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP)). The BB processor **826** may have a part or all of the above-described logical functions instead of the controller **821**. The BB processor **826** may be a memory that stores a communication control program, or a module that includes a processor and a related circuit configured to execute the program. Updating the program may allow the functions of the BB processor **826** to be changed. In addition, the above-described module may be a card or a blade that is inserted into a slot of the base station apparatus **820**. Alternatively, the above-described module may also be a chip that is mounted on the above-described card or the above-described blade. Meanwhile, the RF circuit **827** may include a mixer, a filter, an amplifier and the like, and transmits and receives radio signals via the antenna **810**.

The radio communication interface **825** includes the plurality of BB processors **826**, as illustrated in FIG. **19**. For example, the plurality of BB processors **826** may be compatible with plurality of frequency bands used by the eNB **800**. In addition, the radio communication interface **825** includes the plurality of RF circuits **827**, as illustrated in FIG. **19**. For example, the plurality of RF circuits **827** may be compatible with respective antenna elements. Note that FIG. **19** illustrates the example in which the radio communication interface **825** includes the plurality of BB processors **826** and the plurality of RF circuits **827**, but the radio communication interface **825** may also include the one BB processor **826** or the one RF circuit **827**.

In the eNB **800** shown in FIG. **19**, one or more components (the transmission processing unit **151** and/or the notification unit **153**) included in the processing unit **150** described with reference to FIG. **4** may be implemented in the radio communication interface **825**. Alternatively, at least some of these components may be implemented in the controller **821**. As an example, a module that includes a part (e.g., BB processor **826**) or the whole of the radio communication interface **825** and/or the controller **821** may be mounted in the eNB **800**, and the above-described one or

more components may be implemented in the module. In this case, the above-described module may store a program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components (i.e., program for causing the processor to execute the operations of the above-described one or more components) and may execute the program. As another example, the program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components may be installed in the eNB 800, and the radio communication interface 825 (e.g., BB processor 826) and/or the controller 821 may execute the program. As described above, the eNB 800, the base station apparatus 820, or the above-described module may be provided as an apparatus that includes the above-described one or more components, and the program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components may be provided. In addition, a readable recording medium having the above-described program recorded thereon may be provided.

In addition, in an eNB 830 illustrated in FIG. 19, the radio communication unit 120 described with reference to FIG. 4 may be implemented in the radio communication interface 825 (e.g., RF circuit 827). In addition, the antenna unit 110 may be implemented in the antenna 810. In addition, the network communication unit 130 may be implemented in the controller 821 and/or the network interface 823. In addition, the storage unit 140 may be implemented in the memory 822.

Second Application Example

FIG. 20 is a block diagram illustrating a second example of a schematic configuration of an eNB to which the technology according to the present disclosure can be applied. The eNB 830 includes one or more antennas 840, a base station apparatus 850, and an RRH 860. Each antenna 840 may be connected to the RRH 860 via an RF cable. In addition, the base station apparatus 850 can be connected to the RRH 860 via a high speed line such as an optical fiber cable.

Each of the antennas 840 includes one or more antenna elements (e.g., a plurality of antenna elements included in an MIMO antenna), and is used for the RRH 860 to transmit and receive radio signals. The eNB 830 includes the plurality of antennas 840 as illustrated in FIG. 20. For example, the plurality of antennas 840 may be compatible with a plurality of respective frequency bands used by the eNB 830. Note that FIG. 20 illustrates the example in which the eNB 830 includes the plurality of antennas 840, but the eNB 830 may include the one antenna 840.

The base station apparatus 850 includes a controller 851, a memory 852, a network interface 853, a radio communication interface 855, and a connection interface 857. The controller 851, the memory 852, and the network interface 853 are the same as the controller 821, the memory 822, and the network interface 823 described with reference to FIG. 19.

The radio communication interface 855 supports any cellular communication scheme such as LTE or LTE-Advanced, and provides radio communication to a terminal positioned in the sector corresponding to the RRH 860 via the RRH 860 and the antenna 840. The radio communication interface 855 can typically include a BB processor 856 and the like. The BB processor 856 is similar to the BB processor 826 described with reference to FIG. 19, except that the BB processor 856 is connected to the RF circuit 864 of the RRH 860 via the connection interface 857. The radio communication interface 855 includes the plurality of BB processors

856 as illustrated in FIG. 19. For example, the plurality of BB processors 856 may be compatible with a plurality of respective frequency bands used by the eNB 830. Note that FIG. 20 illustrates the example in which the radio communication interface 855 includes the plurality of BB processors 856, but the radio communication interface 855 may include the one BB processor 856.

The connection interface 857 is an interface for connecting the base station apparatus 850 (radio communication interface 855) to the RRH 860. The connection interface 857 may also be a communication module for communication in the above-described high speed line that connects the base station apparatus 850 (radio communication interface 855) to the RRH 860.

The RRH 860 includes a connection interface 861 and a radio communication interface 863.

The connection interface 861 is an interface for connecting the RRH 860 (radio communication interface 863) to the base station apparatus 850. The connection interface 861 may also be a communication module for communication in the above-described high speed line.

The radio communication interface 863 transmits and receives radio signals via the antenna 840. The radio communication interface 863 may typically include the RF circuit 864 and the like. The RF circuit 864 may include a mixer, a filter, an amplifier and the like, and transmits and receives radio signals via the antenna 840. The radio communication interface 863 includes the plurality of RF circuits 864 as illustrated in FIG. 20. For example, the plurality of RF circuits 864 may be compatible with a plurality of respective antenna elements. Note that FIG. 20 illustrates the example in which the radio communication interface 863 includes the plurality of RF circuits 864, but the radio communication interface 863 may include the one RF circuit 864.

In the eNB 830 illustrated in FIG. 20, one or more components (the transmission processing unit 151 and/or the notification unit 153) included in the processing unit 150 described with reference to FIG. 4 may be implemented in the radio communication interface 855 and/or the radio communication interface 863. Alternatively, at least some of these components may be implemented in the controller 851. As an example, a module that includes a part (e.g., BB processor 856) or the whole of the radio communication interface 855 and/or the controller 821 may be mounted in eNB 830, and the above-described one or more components may be implemented in the module. In this case, the above-described module may store a program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components (i.e., a program for causing the processor to execute the operations of the above-described one or more components) and may execute the program. As another example, the program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components may be installed in the eNB 830, and the radio communication interface 855 (e.g., BB processor 856) and/or the controller 851 may execute the program. As described above, the eNB 830, the base station apparatus 850, or the above-described module may be provided as an apparatus that includes the above-described one or more components, and the program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components may be provided. In addition, a readable recording medium having the above-described program recorded thereon may be provided.

In addition, in the eNB 830 illustrated in FIG. 10, the radio communication unit 120 described, for example, with reference to FIG. 4 may be implemented in the radio

communication interface **863** (e.g., RF circuit **864**). In addition, the antenna unit **110** may be implemented in the antenna **840**. In addition, the network communication unit **130** may be implemented in the controller **851** and/or the network interface **853**. In addition, the storage unit **140** may be implemented in the memory **852**.

4.2. Application Example Regarding Terminal Apparatus

First Application Example

FIG. **21** is a block diagram illustrating an example of the schematic configuration of a smartphone **900** to which the technology of the present disclosure can be applied. The smartphone **900** includes a processor **901**, a memory **902**, a storage **903**, an external connection interface **904**, a camera **906**, a sensor **907**, a microphone **908**, an input device **909**, a display device **910**, a speaker **911**, a radio communication interface **912**, one or more antenna switches **915**, one or more antennas **916**, a bus **917**, a battery **918**, and an auxiliary controller **919**.

The processor **901** may be, for example, a CPU or a system on a chip (SoC), and controls functions of the application layer and another layer of the smartphone **900**. The memory **902** includes a RAM and a ROM, and stores a program that is executed by the processor **901**, and data. The storage **903** can include a storage medium such as a semiconductor memory or a hard disk. The external connection interface **904** is an interface for connecting an external device such as a memory card or a universal serial bus (USB) device to the smartphone **900**.

The camera **906** includes an image sensor such as a charge coupled device (CCD) or a complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS), and generates a captured image. The sensor **907** can include, for example, a group of sensors such as a measurement sensor, a gyro sensor, a geomagnetic sensor, and an acceleration sensor. The microphone **908** converts sound input to the smartphone **900** to sound signals. The input device **909** includes, for example, a touch sensor configured to detect touch onto a screen of the display device **910**, a keypad, a keyboard, a button, a switch or the like, and receives an operation or an information input from a user. The display device **910** includes a screen such as a liquid crystal display (LCD) or an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display, and displays an output image of the smartphone **900**. The speaker **911** converts sound signals output from the smartphone **900** to sound.

The radio communication interface **912** supports any cellular communication scheme such as LTE and LTE-Advanced, and executes radio communication. The radio communication interface **912** may typically include a BB processor **913**, an RF circuit **914**, and the like. The BB processor **913** may perform, for example, encoding/decoding, modulating/demodulating, multiplexing/demultiplexing and the like, and executes various kinds of signal processing for radio communication. Meanwhile, the RF circuit **914** may include a mixer, a filter, an amplifier and the like, and transmits and receives radio signals via the antenna **916**. The radio communication interface **912** may also be a one chip module that has the BB processor **913** and the RF circuit **914** integrated thereon. The radio communication interface **912** may include the plurality of BB processors **913** and the plurality of RF circuits **914** as illustrated in FIG. **21**. Note that FIG. **21** illustrates the example in which the radio communication interface **912** includes the plurality of BB processors **913** and the plurality of RF circuits **914**, but the

radio communication interface **912** may also include the one BB processor **913** or the one RF circuit **914**.

Further, in addition to a cellular communication scheme, the radio communication interface **912** may support another type of radio communication scheme such as a short-distance radio communication scheme, a near field communication scheme, or a radio local area network (LAN) scheme. In that case, the radio communication interface **912** may include the BB processor **913** and the RF circuit **914** for each radio communication scheme.

Each of the antenna switches **915** switches a connection destination of the antenna **916** between a plurality of circuits (e.g., circuits for different radio communication schemes) included in the radio communication interface **912**.

Each of the antennas **916** includes one or more antenna elements (e.g., a plurality of antenna elements included in an MIMO antenna), and is used for the radio communication interface **912** to transmit and receive radio signals. The smartphone **900** may include the plurality of antennas **916** as illustrated in FIG. **21**. Note that FIG. **21** illustrates the example in which the smartphone **900** includes the plurality of antennas **916**, but the smartphone **900** may include the one antenna **916**.

Further, the smartphone **900** may include the antenna **916** for each radio communication scheme. In that case, the antenna switches **915** may be omitted from the configuration of the smartphone **900**.

The bus **917** connects the processor **901**, the memory **902**, the storage **903**, the external connection interface **904**, the camera **906**, the sensor **907**, the microphone **908**, the input device **909**, the display device **910**, the speaker **911**, the radio communication interface **912**, and the auxiliary controller **919** to each other. The battery **918** supplies power to the respective blocks of the smartphone **900** illustrated in FIG. **21** via feeder lines that are partially illustrated as dashed lines in the figure. The auxiliary controller **919** operates a minimum necessary function of the smartphone **900**, for example, in a sleep mode.

In the smartphone **900** illustrated in FIG. **21**, one or more components (the information acquisition unit **241**, the communication processing unit **243** and/or the notification unit **245**) included in the processing unit **240** described with reference to FIG. **5** may be implemented in the radio communication interface **912**. Alternatively, at least some of these components may be implemented in the processor **901** or the auxiliary controller **919**. As an example, a module that includes a part (e.g., BB processor **913**) or the whole of the radio communication interface **912**, the processor **901** and/or the auxiliary controller **919** may be mounted in the smartphone **900**, and the above-described one or more components may be implemented in the module. In this case, the above-described module may store a program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components (i.e., a program for causing the processor to execute the operations of the above-described one or more components) and may execute the program. As another example, the program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components may be installed in the smartphone **900**, and the radio communication interface **912** (e.g., BB processor **913**), the processor **901** and/or the auxiliary controller **919** may execute the program. As described above, the smartphone **900** or the above-described module may be provided as an apparatus that includes the above-described one or more components, and the program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components

may be provided. In addition, a readable recording medium having the above-described program recorded thereon may be provided.

In addition, in the smartphone **900** illustrated in FIG. **21**, the radio communication unit **220** described, for example, with reference to FIG. **5** may be implemented in the radio communication interface **912** (e.g., RF circuit **914**). In addition, the antenna unit **210** may be implemented in the antenna **916**. In addition, the storage unit **230** may be implemented in the memory **902**.

Second Application Example

FIG. **22** is a block diagram illustrating an example of the schematic configuration of a car navigation apparatus **920** to which the technology of the present disclosure can be applied. The car navigation apparatus **920** includes a processor **921**, a memory **922**, a global positioning system (GPS) module **924**, a sensor **925**, a data interface **926**, a content player **927**, a storage medium interface **928**, an input device **929**, a display device **930**, a speaker **931**, a radio communication interface **933**, one or more antenna switches **936**, one or more antennas **937**, and a battery **938**.

The processor **921** may be, for example, a CPU or a SoC, and controls the navigation function and another function of the car navigation apparatus **920**. The memory **922** includes a RAM and a ROM, and stores a program that is executed by the processor **921**, and data.

The GPS module **924** uses GPS signals received from a GPS satellite to measure the position (e.g., latitude, longitude, and altitude) of the car navigation apparatus **920**. The sensor **925** may include, for example, a group of sensors such as a gyro sensor, a geomagnetic sensor, and a barometric sensor. The data interface **926** is connected to, for example, an in-vehicle network **941** via a terminal that is not illustrated, and acquires data such as vehicle speed data generated by the vehicle side.

The content player **927** reproduces content stored in a storage medium (e.g., CD or DVD) that is inserted into the storage medium interface **928**. The input device **929** includes, for example, a touch sensor configured to detect touch onto a screen of the display device **930**, a button, a switch or the like and receives an operation or an information input from a user. The display device **930** includes a screen such as an LCD or an OLED display, and displays an image of the navigation function or content that is reproduced. The speaker **931** outputs the sound of the navigation function or the content that is reproduced.

The radio communication interface **933** supports any cellular communication scheme such as LTE and LTE-Advanced, and executes radio communication. The radio communication interface **933** may typically include a BB processor **934**, an RF circuit **935**, and the like. The BB processor **934** may perform, for example, encoding/decoding, modulating/demodulating, multiplexing/demultiplexing and the like, and executes various kinds of signal processing for radio communication. Meanwhile, the RF circuit **935** may include a mixer, a filter, an amplifier and the like, and transmits and receives radio signals via the antenna **937**. The radio communication interface **933** may also be a one chip module that has the BB processor **934** and the RF circuit **935** integrated thereon. The radio communication interface **933** may include the plurality of BB processors **934** and the plurality of RF circuits **935** as illustrated in FIG. **22**. Note that FIG. **22** illustrates the example in which the radio communication interface **933** includes the plurality of BB processors **934** and the plurality of RF circuits **935**, but the

radio communication interface **933** may also include the one BB processor **934** or the one RF circuit **935**.

Further, in addition to a cellular communication scheme, the radio communication interface **933** may support another type of radio communication scheme such as a short-distance radio communication scheme, a near field communication scheme, or a radio LAN scheme. In that case, the radio communication interface **933** may include the BB processor **934** and the RF circuit **935** for each radio communication scheme.

Each of the antenna switches **936** switches a connection destination of the antenna **937** between a plurality of circuits (e.g., circuits for different radio communication schemes) included in the radio communication interface **933**.

Each of the antennas **937** includes one or more antenna elements (e.g., a plurality of antenna elements included in an MIMO antenna), and is used for the radio communication interface **912** to transmit and receive radio signals. The car navigation apparatus **920** may include the plurality of antennas **937** as illustrated in FIG. **22**. Note that FIG. **22** illustrates an example in which the car navigation apparatus **920** includes the plurality of antennas **937**, but the car navigation apparatus **920** may include the one antenna **937**.

Further, the car navigation apparatus **920** may include the antenna **937** for each radio communication scheme. In that case, the antenna switches **936** may be omitted from the configuration of the car navigation apparatus **920**.

The battery **938** supplies power to the respective blocks of the car navigation apparatus **920** illustrated in FIG. **22** via feeder lines that are partially illustrated as dashed lines in the figure. In addition, the battery **938** accumulates power supplied from the vehicle side.

In the car navigation apparatus **920** illustrated in FIG. **22**, one or more components (the information acquisition unit **241**, the communication processing unit **243**, and/or the notification unit **245**) included in the processing unit **240** described with reference to FIG. **5** may be implemented in the radio communication interface **933**. Alternatively, at least some of these components may be implemented in the processor **921**. As an example, a module that includes a part (e.g., BB processor **934**) or the whole of the radio communication interface **933** and/or the processor **921** may be mounted in the car navigation apparatus **920**, and the above-described one or more components may be implemented in the module. In this case, the above-described module may store a program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components (i.e., a program for causing the processor to execute the operations of the above-described one or more components) and may execute the program. As another example, the program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components may be installed in the car navigation apparatus **920**, and the radio communication interface **933** (e.g., BB processor **934**) and/or the processor **921** may execute the program. As described above, the car navigation apparatus **920** or the above-described module may be provided as an apparatus that includes the above-described one or more components, and the program for causing the processor to function as the above-described one or more components may be provided. In addition, a readable recording medium having the above-described program recorded thereon may be provided.

In addition, in the car navigation apparatus **920** illustrated in FIG. **22**, the radio communication unit **220** described, for example, with reference to FIG. **5** may be implemented in the radio communication interface **933** (e.g., RF circuit **935**). In addition, the antenna unit **210** may be implemented in the

antenna 937. In addition, the storage unit 230 may be implemented in the memory 922.

In addition, the technology according to the present disclosure may also be implemented as an in-vehicle system (or a vehicle) 940 including one or more blocks of the above-described car navigation apparatus 920, the in-vehicle network 941, and a vehicle module 942. That is, the in-vehicle system (or the vehicle) 940 may be provided as an apparatus that includes the information acquisition unit 241, the communication processing unit 243, and/or the notification unit 245. The vehicle module 942 generates vehicle-side data such as vehicle speed, engine speed, or trouble information, and outputs the generated data to the in-vehicle network 941.

5. Conclusion

The embodiment of the present disclosure has been described above in detail with reference to FIG. 1 to FIG. 22. As described above, the base station 100 according to the embodiment notifies the terminal apparatus 200 of control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in radio communication. At this time, the filter length is determined on the basis of a size (i.e., the number of resources) in at least one of a frequency direction and a time direction. In other words, the filter length is determined in accordance with a guard interval length in a case in which a filter is not applied.

In addition, in a case in which each of the base station 100 and the terminal apparatus 200 operates as a transmission apparatus, the transmission apparatus applies a filter for limiting a width of a guard band to transmission data (i.e., a transmission signal) on the basis of control information regarding a filter length. Then, the transmission apparatus transmits the filter-applied transmission data to an external apparatus serving as a transmission destination.

According to the system of the embodiment, a filter application setting for limiting a width of a guard band and a filter-applied guard interval length can be adaptively selected or determined in accordance with a transmission/reception environment or a use case with the above-described configuration. Accordingly, by applying the filter to the transmission data in a more preferable mode, improvement in throughput of the whole system is further expected.

In addition, with the above-described configuration, a symbol length of filter-applied transmission data or a symbol length of transmission data to which a filter is applied and a guard interval is added can be substantially equal to a symbol length of transmission data to which a guard interval is added in the case in which a filter is not applied. That is, according to the system of the embodiment, the configuration of the resource block in the case in which a filter is applied is similar to that in the case in which a filter is not applied (i.e., a conventional resource block), and therefore, backward compatibility can be maintained.

The preferred embodiment (s) of the present disclosure has/have been described above with reference to the accompanying drawings, whilst the present disclosure is not limited to the above examples. A person skilled in the art may find various alterations and modifications within the scope of the appended claims, and it should be understood that they will naturally come under the technical scope of the present disclosure.

Further, the effects described in this specification are merely illustrative or exemplified effects, and are not limited. That is, with or in the place of the above effects, the technology according to the present disclosure may achieve

other effects that are clear to those skilled in the art from the description of this specification.

Additionally, the present technology may also be configured as below.

(1)

An apparatus including:

a communication unit configured to perform radio communication; and

a control unit configured to perform control such that control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication,

in which the filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

(2)

The apparatus according to (1), in which the filter length is determined such that a data length in a time direction of transmission data to which the filter is applied is substantially equal to a data length in the time direction of the transmission data to which a guard interval is added in a case in which the filter is not applied.

(3)

The apparatus according to (1), in which the filter length is determined such that a data length in a time direction of transmission data to which the filter is applied and a guard interval is added is substantially equal to a data length in the time direction of the transmission data to which a guard interval is added in a case in which the filter is not applied.

(4)

The apparatus according to any one of (1) to (3), including: a storage unit configured to store the control information, in which the control unit performs control such that the control information stored in the storage unit is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication.

(5)

The apparatus according to any one of (1) to (3), in which the control unit switches the filter length on a basis of a predetermined condition.

(6)

The apparatus according to (5), in which the control unit determines the switched filter length from a plurality of preset candidates on the basis of the predetermined condition.

(7)

The apparatus according to (5) or (6), in which the control unit switches the filter length after receiving a request for switching of the filter length from the external apparatus.

(8)

The apparatus according to any one of (5) to (7), in which the control unit switches the filter length in accordance with at least one of a predetermined timing and a re-transmission timing.

(9)

An apparatus including:

a communication unit configured to perform radio communication; and

a control unit configured to perform control such that control information regarding a filter length of a filter, which is for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication, in accordance with a length of a guard interval in a case in which the filter is not applied is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication.

(10) The apparatus according to (9), in which the filter length is determined such that a data length in a time direction of transmission data to which the filter is applied is substantially equal to a data length in the time direction of the transmission data to which a guard interval is added in the case in which the filter is not applied.

(11) The apparatus according to (9), in which the filter length is determined such that a data length in a time direction of transmission data to which the filter is applied and a guard interval is added is substantially equal to a data length in the time direction of the transmission data to which a guard interval is added in the case in which the filter is not applied.

(12) The apparatus according to any one of (9) to (11), including:

a storage unit configured to store the control information, in which the control unit performs control such that the control information stored in the storage unit is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication.

(13) The apparatus according to any one of (9) to (11), in which the control unit switches the filter length on a basis of a predetermined condition.

(14) The apparatus according to (13), in which the control unit determines the switched filter length from a plurality of preset candidates on the basis of the predetermined condition.

(15) The apparatus according to (13) or (14), in which the control unit switches the filter length after receiving a request for switching of the filter length from the external apparatus.

(16) The apparatus according to any one of (13) to (15), in which the control unit switches the filter length in accordance with at least one of a predetermined timing and a re-transmission timing.

(17) An apparatus including:
a communication unit configured to perform radio communication; and
an acquisition unit configured to acquire control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication from an external apparatus through the radio communication,

in which the filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

(18) The apparatus according to (17), including:
a control unit configured to perform control such that a request for switching of the filter length is transmitted to the external apparatus through the radio communication in accordance with a predetermined condition.

(19) The apparatus according to (18), in which the control unit performs control such that the request is transmitted to the external apparatus through the radio communication in accordance with a quality of the radio communication.

(20) The apparatus according to (18), in which the control unit performs control such that the request is transmitted to the external apparatus through the radio communication in

accordance with a decoding result of data received from the external apparatus through the radio communication.

(21) An apparatus including:
a communication unit configured to perform radio communication; and
a control unit configured to perform control such that a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is applied to transmission data on a basis of control information regarding a filter length of the filter and the filter-applied transmission data is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication,

in which the filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

(22) A method including:
performing radio communication; and
performing control, by a processor, such that control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication,

in which the filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

(23) A method including:
performing radio communication; and
performing control, by a processor, such that control information regarding a filter length of a filter, which is for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication, in accordance with a length of a guard interval in a case in which the filter is not applied is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication.

(24) A method including:
performing radio communication; and
acquiring, by a processor, control information regarding a filter length of a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication from an external apparatus through the radio communication,

in which the filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

(25) A method including:
performing radio communication; and
performing control, by a processor, such that a filter for limiting a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is applied to transmission data on a basis of control information regarding a filter length of the filter and the filter-applied transmission data is transmitted to an external apparatus through the radio communication,

in which the filter length is determined in accordance with at least one of a frequency resource and a time resource for the radio communication.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- 1 system
- 100 base station
- 110 antenna unit

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- 120 radio communication unit
- 130 network communication unit
- 140 storage unit
- 150 processing unit
- 151 communication processing unit
- 153 notification unit
- 200 terminal apparatus
- 210 antenna unit
- 220 radio communication unit
- 230 storage unit
- 240 processing unit
- 241 information acquisition unit
- 243 communication processing unit
- 245 notification unit

The invention claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:
a circuitry configured to perform radio communication; control such that information for determining a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is transmitted, wherein the width is determined based on a corresponding configuration of resource blocks and a subcarrier spacing for the radio communication, wherein the information for determining the width of the guard band is transmitted as part of radio resource control (RRC) signaling.
2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the information for determining the width of the guard band is information related to a plurality of candidates for setting or determining the width of the guard band.
3. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the processor circuit changes the width on a basis of a predetermined condition.
4. The apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the guard band is limited by a filter in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication.
5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the width is further determined based on a time resource for the radio communication.
6. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the processor circuit determines the width of the guard band from a plurality of preset candidates on the basis of a predetermined condition, or wherein the processor circuit switches the width after receiving a request for switching of the width, or wherein the processor circuit switches the width in accordance with at least one of a predetermined timing or a re-transmission timing.
7. An apparatus comprising:
a circuitry configured to perform radio communication; and acquire information for determining a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication, wherein the width is determined based on a corresponding configuration of resource blocks and a subcarrier spacing for the radio communication, wherein the information for determining the width of the guard band is transmitted as part of radio resource control (RRC) signaling.
8. The apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the information for determining the width of the guard band is information related to a plurality of candidates for setting or determining the width of the guard band.

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9. The apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the circuitry further configured to perform control such that a request for switching of the width is transmitted through the radio communication in accordance with a predetermined condition.
10. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the circuitry further configured to perform control such that the request is transmitted through the radio communication in accordance with a quality of the radio communication or a decoding result of data received through the radio communication.
11. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the guard band is limited by a filter in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication.
12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the width is further determined based on a time resource for the radio communication.
13. A method comprising:
performing radio communication; and performing control, by a processor, such that information for determining a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication is transmitted, wherein the width is determined based on a corresponding configuration of resource blocks and a subcarrier spacing for the radio communication, and wherein the information for determining the width of the guard band is transmitted as part of radio resource control (RRC) signaling.
14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the information for determining the width of the guard band is information related to a plurality of candidates for setting or determining the width of the guard band.
15. The method according to claim 14, further comprising:
changing the width on a basis of a predetermined condition.
16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the width is further determined based on a time resource for the radio communication.
17. A method comprising:
performing radio communication; and acquiring, by a processor, information for determining a width of a guard band in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication, wherein the width is determined based on a corresponding configuration of resource blocks and a subcarrier spacing for the radio communication, and wherein the information for determining the width of the guard band is transmitted as part of radio resource control (RRC) signaling.
18. The method according to claim 17, further comprising:
controlling such that a request for switching of the width is transmitted through the radio communication in accordance with a predetermined condition.
19. The method according to claim 18, further comprising:
performing control such that the request is transmitted through the radio communication in accordance with a decoding result of data received through the radio communication.
20. The method according to claim 18, wherein the guard band is limited by a filter in a frequency band to be used in the radio communication.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the width is further determined based on a time resource for the radio communication.

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